

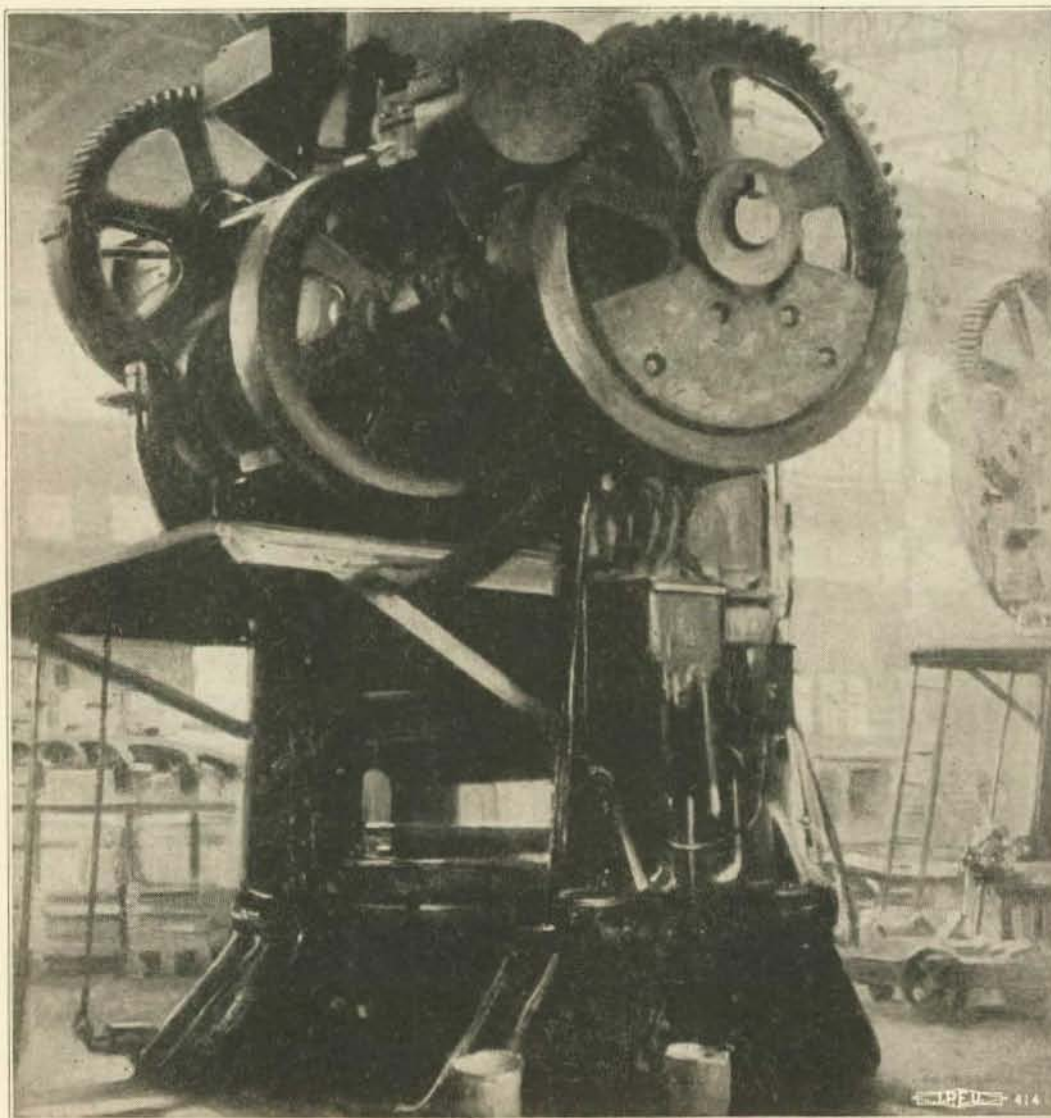
The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1928

NO. 3



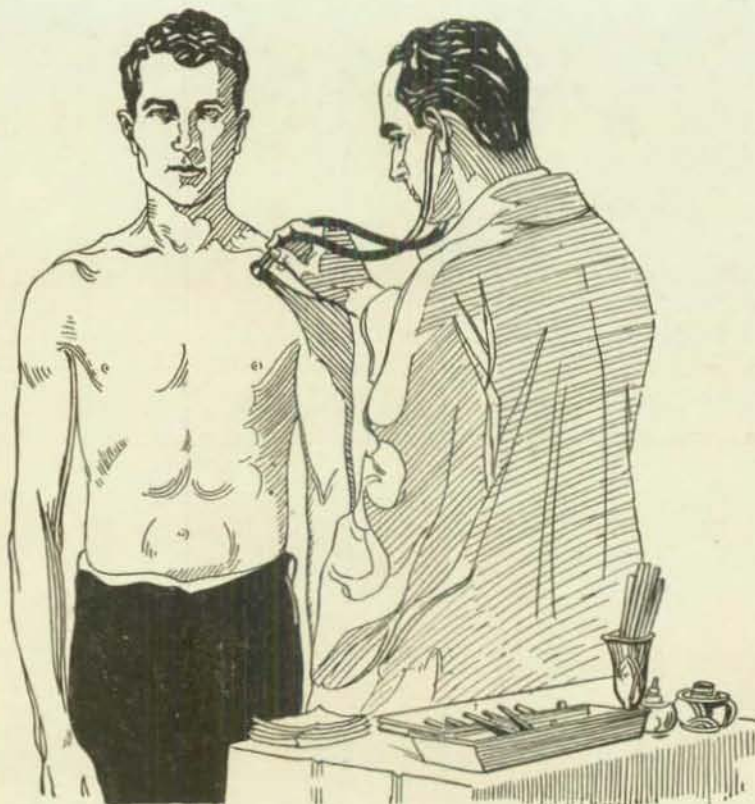
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Magazine Chat

Gerrit A. Beneker, probably the foremost painter of industrial subjects in America, has granted us permission to use three reproductions of his work in this issue. The niceness with which they fit into a number devoted to ultra-modern industry indicates Mr. Beneker's gift of piercing to the very heart of his subject.

Curiously enough, Mr. Beneker calls the huge machine, used on our cover, "Gray Matter." The "Electrical Welder," which forms the frontispiece, catches much of the romance and breathless drive of industry. "Men are Square" on page 123, has carried labor's message of goodwill to millions of Americans. It was originally painted as a Victory Loan poster. At a later date we hope to present more of Mr. Beneker's work. He is significant.

Your Journal continues to receive stacks of mail approving of the January issue on the telephone monopoly. Evidence is plenty that there is strong public disapproval of the tactics of this public utility corporation.

Lately we have been attending hearings on labor's anti-injunction bills before the Senate and House Judiciary Committees. To date it has been largely a battle of lawyers. Yet it has given opportunity for this scribe to see the vitality with which labor attacks its problems—in this case a menacing problem. Fortunately the Senate Committee backed by Senator Norris is scrupulously fair to labor, and eventually a bill will emerge that will in time pass.

Fellow scribes, if you could see me now furiously putting pen to paper, tossing off burning editorials, and articles, you would say, "That guy sure does earn his dough." But you know enough about the fever of creation to know that this scribe business has other remunerations. Now hasn't it?

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**THE ELECTRIC WELDER**

Painting by
GERRIT A. BENEKER

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Vol. XXVII

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No. 3

Will American Industry Commit Labor Suicide?

HAS American industry reached an impasse? Is the whole present mode of production in America on trial for its life? Is our highly powered industrial machine careening along on a career that is destined to furnish, not necessities and the comforts of life, but hardship, unemployment and poverty for millions?

These questions sound sensational. Yet they are set down in a conservative spirit, with no intent to shock, or misstate. They arise from facts, and from an examination of literally scores of opinions from business men, economists and labor leaders. The industrial press, which must be regarded as a good deal more reliable on industrial matters than the daily press, carries a growing volume of opinion which suggests that even industrial leaders are alarmed at the present trend.

II

During the World War, and for a period, thereafter, the American mode of production was on trial. It is no secret

that the stress of the war revealed many holes in the operation of the system. It is no secret that the government was compelled to take over transportation facilities that they might function in a way that would nearly meet the needs of the country. It is no secret that there was a growing resentment against the waste and inefficiency in management. It is no secret that there was threat at the whole philosophy of private initiative and individualism which underlies the present economic order.

How did American bankers and industrialists meet this opposition? At first the counsel of madness prevailed. American industrialists struck out against organized labor, in an open shop drive, which for intensity and high-priced organization, had never been equalled. Organized labor manfully withstood the attack, not without some losses, however. Then a more intelligent opinion prevailed among the industrialists. They began to discern a more reasonable way to deal with their own problems. What that way was, and how it was followed, is told by certain business leaders.

They embarked upon a policy of scientific management, or rationalization as it is called in Europe. There are three aspects of rationalization, according to these business leaders, stabilization, standardization and simplification. "Running through the whole program of rationalization has been the desire to eliminate waste of every character." Because money was saved in this waste elimination campaign, it is not unlikely that wages for skilled workers could be raised on a falling price level. And at any rate, this was done. And because of certain conditions abroad, the United States entered a period of prosperity for certain industrial groups: for stock speculators, industrial corporations, and in a lesser degree for

skilled workers. Agriculture languished. And unskilled workers did not feel the uprise of wages. The present industrial order also made certain concessions to organized labor. These were tactical rather than actual. The outstanding concession was made when bankers and industrialists admitted that organized labor's age-long contention that high wages were a factor in prosperity, was sound. The second concession was made when certain American industrialists admitted that organization of workers in a plant is essential to successful operation. This was admitted grudgingly and hypocritically when they instituted the company union. The third concession was made when certain industrialists admitted that organized labor had a larger contribution to make than to supply labor power. Organized labor could rightfully participate in management, and we had the advent of union co-operative management.

However, in making these concessions, American industrialists and those responsible for the established order, did in no way curb the profit motive, and in no way seem to place the good of workers or the consumer above prosperity and profits. The whole drive for money and more money, gain and more gain, went on madly. More millionaires than the world has seen bloomed and thrived. And in this scramble ultimate destinies were lost sight of.

In an effort to modernize and rationalize industry and compound and recompound profits, automatic machinery

was used increasingly. Mass production became a goal for every industry. And as a national result unemployment increased alarmingly. Thus unemployment is not due to economic causes, but to technological causes. The machine, as Secretary Davis says, designed to bless mankind, has now reached the level of diminishing returns; it has resolved itself into a curse. Bread lines are forming in a land of plenty. Misery, poverty, despair is the lot of millions. Already, according to certain estimates, four million workers are blessed with compulsory leisure.

Labor feels the sting of this rebound more than any other class. Yet labor recognizes that this is a nation-wide, non-class problem. It affects all groups. It affects the world. Once again the industrial order is on trial.

What solution can be effected is not now apparent. The short work day and the short work week have been proposed. The expenditure of government money on a huge scale has also been suggested. The automatic creation of new industries has been proposed. The necessity—the pressing and serious need—of action grows increasingly clear.

Labor has a duty to itself and to the nation to use every force it can command to bring this problem into the clear, and to help to solve it.

"There seems to be no limit to our national efficiency. At the same time we must ask ourselves, is automatic machinery, driven by limitless power, going to leave on our hands a state of chronic and increasing unemployment? Is the machine that turns out wealth also going to create poverty? Is it going to double back on itself and bring us social distress?"

SECRETARY OF LABOR, J. J. DAVIS.

Far-Flung Revolution Dictated by Machines

THIS is an invitation to go on a journey. The way lies through modern, mechanized industry. Obviously, it is impossible to paint the huge proportions of modern industry in detail, or to capture even for the imagination all of its varying aspects. Changes are rapid; results are remotely separated; masses alone are affected—information is meagre, records incomplete. Still it is possible to see the outlines of modern, mechanized industry in a way that was not possible a few years ago. And it is possible to determine some of its effects upon labor and the underlying population.

This article is the result of two years' inquiry. It is prompted by a belief

(1) That the changes in industry were not being fully reported in the accepted channels of publicity;

(2) That these changes are momentous, equivalent to a new industrial revolution, working in turn a deep social revolution, and fraught with real danger, at certain points, to labor and the masses.

At the outset, it must be understood that the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** is not taking a hostile attitude toward machine production. Our point of view is critical, however. We believe that the general hallelujah chorus of approval is not warranted. We believe that the end of the process measured by the present trend will not be satisfactory to labor, and is likely to be repugnant to all human beings.

General Aspects

The general aspects of modern machine industry are:

Invention and widespread use of automatic machinery.

Mass production.

A scramble for the consumers' dollars, known as the new competition, re-

sulting in a terrific mortality rate among small business.

High pressure sales methods and costly publicity campaigns.

Installment buying.

Further concentration of business in the hands of a few powerful corporations, through mergers with the multiplication of overcapitalized holding companies, with the rise of chain stores, even including chain department stores.

The advent of powerful trade associations.

The creation of unemployment on a wide scale—creating a surplus of hungry labor, from which men are continually recruited and back to which workers are scrapped.

Accidents increase.

Rise of company unions.

The disappearance of skill from the job in many industries.

The division of the industrial trades into tiny units.

The increased use of mechanical and electrical power.

A tendency for wages to rise for a few in each group.

The rise of so-called scientific management or rationalization.

Obviously, many of these features are good. American labor is not and had not been in recent years hostile to machinery in itself. It does not object to mass production itself. It agrees in the main, however, with adverse critics of the holding companies, that they have too often been used as a device for over-capitalizing a business without conferring resultant benefits. In recent years, labor has seen that scientific management, when properly adjusted to unionism, is no menace. In ultra-modern industry, as described above, therefore the points of contention over

which organized labor is prepared to fight are:

The steady increase of unemployment due to machines.

The attempted use of company unions to offset trade unionism.

The tendency of skill to disappear from the job. Let us examine the evidence that the surplus of unemployed is slowly being swelled by replacement of hand labor by machines. It should be borne in mind that by machines is usually meant the automatic machine.

Facts

Seamen

The new liner *California*, largest American built passenger ship afloat, electrically operated, put in at New York harbor, January 15. The ship was steered by an automatic device. But what is more pertinent to this inquiry is this fact reported by the Associated Press:

In the boiler room, three white-garbed firemen on each watch presiding over valves and gauges, replaced the usual fire-room crew of 120 men.

This is a shrinkage of worker-power of exactly 4,000 per cent.

Railroad Workers

Class I railroads in October, 1927, employed 13 per cent fewer men than in 1923, according to N. S. Rukeyser, financial writer.

Shopmen have been asked to bear the brunt of this shrinkage. Leland Olds, statistician, finds that 82,573 fewer employees were used on the railroads as between October, 1926, and October, 1927.



"BREAD LINES" APPEAR—NEW YORK'S JOBLESS SEEKING FOOD AT THE HOLY NAME MISSION
These members of New York's "jobless army" were pictured as they were seeking the food doled out at the Holy Name Mission, the Bowery and East 3rd Street

Acme

Telephone Workers

It is estimated that there are 20,000 telephone operators in greater New York. This is about 1,800 per every 500,000 urban population. That the trend is to replace these is seen in the announcement of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Washington, a Bell subsidiary, that there will not be a telephone girl at work in the Nation's capital by 1930. An automatic dial system is even now being installed.

Railroad Telegraphers

President E. J. Manion, head of the Telegraphers Union, reported to the A. F. of L. Convention at Los Angeles that 11,000 jobs in the craft were lost in the last few years because of automatic transmitting machinery.

Canning Industry

The "Iron Chink," an automaton, has revolutionized the salmon canning industry on the Pacific Coast and extinguished numerous jobs. It is a mechanical contrivance which takes into its maw the fish, automatically adjusts its various parts to the size and shape of the fish, beheads the fish, pulls off the fins, splits the carcass and makes it ready for market.

Road Building

According to the Foote Company, Chicago:

"Hundreds of laborers with shovels would be required to mix the same amount of concrete in the same time in the old-fashioned way. But now only a single man is required to operate the machine and the only use for a shovel is to pat the concrete smoothly into its place and to clean up the loose gravel spilled by a careless truck driver."

Dock Workers

Automatic machinery to unload ships is described by labor publications in Canada as doing the work of 300 men. The machinery will unload 600 tons of coal an hour.

Coal Mine Workers

"The mechanization of the coal industry (bituminous) must reduce the amount of labor needed to produce a given tonnage of coal. How many workers the industry will use when the transition is over can not be told, but rough calculations indicate that coal in excess of current demands could be mined by 150,000 to 250,000 workers."—Walton H. Hamilton, "The Case For Bituminous Coal."

At one time 750,000 coal workers were employed, a shrinkage of 300 per cent.

Farmers

"Department of Commerce has published figures showing that on January 1, 1925, there were 506,745 tractors on farms in the United States compared with 246,083 in 1920, an increase of 105.9 per cent."

Factory Workers

According to the Department of Commerce, the manufacturing industry of the country employed 385,000 fewer workers in 1925 than in 1923, though production greatly increased. The department attributes this anomaly to the increased use of motive power.

Oil Fields

Ditch diggers have been replaced in the oil fields by large machines which dig into the earth and make excavations of perfect geometric proportions. A 20-inch pipe line from Texas to Kansas City is being thus built, according to the Associated Press.

Copper Trade

In nine years, from January, 1918, to August, 1927, one large copper refining com-

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

HAMMERING HOLES




ELEVATOR INSTALLATION IN THE CIVIL WAR ARSENAL
 Hundreds of holes had to be drilled in brick walls, floors, and ceilings of the arsenal. A Black & Decker Electric Hammer was put on the job and the work was finished by one man in the space of 30 days per day.

THE BLACK & DECKER ELECTRIC HAMMER makes out of the greatest achievements in the history of hammering tools. It accomplishes in a few minutes what in the past has required hours of the most strenuous work with hand tools. It drives hard-wood nails at the rate of 1500 per minute and will drill through brick or concrete at an amazing speed—4" diameter holes in the top of 8 inches per minute in brick and 3 inches per minute in concrete. This hammer will also drive, pull out, and pull out, nail, screw, bolt, nut, and all types of screws, bolts, and nuts. It operates efficiently in either direct or alternating current of any voltage, no auxiliary apparatus being required. Just plug it in to an electric light socket and pull the trigger.

This new and revolutionary Electric Hammer is the culmination of years of experimenting and experimental work by Black & Decker, the world's largest manufacturer of portable electric tools. The Black & Decker name in this new product is your guarantee of quality and service.

There is no electric tool that will put, for itself, as quickly as the Electric Hammer—driving in, pulling out, and pulling out, according to the job at the hammer. The Electric Hammer is indispensable for house maintenance work, for building contractors, plumbing, etc.

Doctors, heating contractors, electrical contractors and for all types of construction work, such as ceilings and outside signs and for the installation of electric lines or any other type of equipment requiring the driving of holes in brick or concrete.

Learn how this remarkable tool operates and what it will do for you. An illustrated pamphlet will be gladly mailed you upon receipt of coupon below.

The Black & Decker Mfg. Co.
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Please send me illustrated pamphlet fully illustrating and describing the new Black & Decker Electric Hammer.

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AUTOMATIC TOOLS INVADE THE TRADE

pany reduced its working force from 578 men to 233 men, according to United States Department of Labor, which attributed the falling off to machinery.

Steel

The United States Department of Labor is making a detailed study of production in the steel mills, data from which is about to be published. Preliminary announcements state that huge impersonal machines, each able to perform the work of a host of men, are replacing perspiring crews.

Glass

Whereas formerly it required several hundred glassblowers to create the necessary supply of five-gallon carboys needed in the United States, now one single machine can manufacture the whole supply.

Cigar Makers

"Today the small shop with handwork has mostly disappeared," declares I. U. Ornburn, editor of the Cigar Makers' Journal. The cigar-making machine came with sudden and unexpected force, he declares, and he also attributes the loss of membership in the organization to this new force.

Metal Trades

"Iron screws are being made by automatic machinery at a ratio of about 1,000 to every

one formerly made by hand; spikes are being turned out by machinery at a ratio of 200 to every one previously turned out by hand, and in various other processes of the metal trades industry, such as boring, boarding, tapping, counter sinking, rearing and milling, mechanization has increased productivity at a ratio of about 50 to 1 per worker. Other industries as for instance, the iron and steel industry, the textile and textile products industries, stove manufacturing, bottle blowing, baking and printing all have undergone changes through mechanization," according to the Wall Street Journal.

Power Industry

In St. Louis, "with the idea of securing the highest continuity of service, the city was divided into districts, the lighting circuits in each district being controlled by an automatic substation centrally located in the district. Each substation in the system is a self-contained and self-regulated unit functioning to serve its district under all conditions in such a manner as to give dependable regularity to all operators and to limit and reduce the time of outages."—Electrical World.

Lake Lure Hydro-electric plant of the Carolina Mountain Power Company on the Rocky Broad River, has an output of 13,

500,000 Kw. Hr. at the switchboard per average year. It is equipped for automatic operation under the remote control of the Turner Station of the Blue Ridge Power Company, seven miles away.—Electrical World.

Index Numbers of Wage Earners in All Manufacturing Industries and in Selected Industries
1919 = 100

Industry	1923	1925
All industries	97.5	93.3
Blast furnaces	88.1	70.1
Boots and shoes (including cut stock and findings)	104.6	97.0
Bread and other bakery products	114.8	113.3
Car and general construction and repairs (steam and electric railroads)	101.5	88.8
Clay products (brick and tile, pottery, terra-cotta and fire-clay products)	133.1	132.9
Clothing, men's (not including contract shops)	113.7	102.2
Clothing, women's	80.4	—
Cotton goods	109.4	103.3
Electrical machinery, appliances and supplies	110.6	—
Foundries and machine shops	89.5	—
Furniture	119.9	129.0
Glass	94.6	89.5
Knit Goods	112.6	108.2
Lumber and timber products	103.1	98.6
Motor vehicles, including bodies and parts (not including motorcycles)	118.0	132.3
Paper and pulp	106.1	108.9
Planing mills	118.5	128.0
Printing and publishing	100.0	102.9
Silk manufactures	98.8	104.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	82.5	74.8
Steel works and rolling mills	103.5	98.8
Tobacco manufactures (cigars, cigarettes, smoking, chewing snuff, etc.)	93.2	84.1
Woolen and worsted goods	116.6	99.1

"We are obtaining more and better industrial equipment only at the price of heavy investment in unemployment and human misery," declares Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics, Cornell University. "We are not getting a bargain. We are purchasing progress at a high price, and the cost falls largely on those least able to bear it. The greater our success in stabilizing the business cycle, the more plainly we find unemployment created by technical progress staring us in the face. Both practice and expediency demand that the community provide itself with sufficient dollar purchasing power so that the victims of progress may have an opportunity to produce."

In this same grave tone, Roger Babson, business statistician, declares: "We need some great new industry or group of industries to absorb the workers who are being displaced by labor-saving machinery. I heartily agree with Secretary of Labor Davis in his statement that we must before long have such industries to take care of at least 50,000,000 workers. Some of the new machinery that is being put into factories today is revolutionary in its effect on labor conditions."

"Furthermore there will be many more labor-saving inventions and processes to come. For instance, the time is not far distant when certain skilled shoe makers, garment workers and certain other skilled labor will largely be replaced by automatic machinery."

The foregoing furnishes evidence that growing unemployment in this country is not due to normal, economic causes but to new technological causes. The widespread use of the machine is creating a problem destined to overshadow all other industrial problems in its magnitude and seriousness.

Company Unions

A steel company of Ohio owns two coal mines in West Virginia. One is union; one is non-union. The non-union mine is being rapidly mechanized, with improved mining machinery, and with the reinstatement of the gang-and-foreman type of organization for the worker. No machinery is being installed in the union mine, and—say the steel magnates—"we expect the non-union mine shortly to furnish us with all the coal we need."

Here is an example, actual and authentic, as to how employers are using the advantage given them by machinery to destroy the union. It is noteworthy also that company unionism, a substitute for trade unions, is coeval with the new technology in industry. Company unions arrived with automatic machinery. In a very real sense, company unionism is a part of the mechanization of industry. A study of company union plans, their underlying philosophy, and their effects in practice, reveal that the company union rests upon mechanistic conception of human beings. Robert Bruere, who, during the past two years, has reported in detail the company union systems of the General Electric and other corporations, declares that the "transformation in industrial relations was a direct response to the demands of the machines," and asserts that "man-power must function in conformity with the same orderly laws as those which men have incorporated in the machines themselves."

The company union system is predicated upon the assumption that engineers, efficiency experts, and personnel managers know more about what is good for men than the men themselves. This undisguised error of judgment, and plain attempt to enslave, masks under the phrase, "scientific."

The absurdity of this claim is exposed in a recent utterance of Dr. James Mullenbach, for fifteen years chairman of the Labor Board, maintained by Hart Schaffner and Marx, of Chicago.

"Now one great weakness of all autocracies, whether they be industrial, political, or ecclesiastical, is that the autocrat cannot know the truth—that is, he cannot arrive, for example, at a true knowledge of the facts of his industrial relationship; nor can he come to a sound understanding of their meanings. He cannot actually know the conditions under which his employees work, or what is passing in their minds, or how he himself and his concern is regarded by those who have so important a relationship to him and to it. He has to depend upon the reports of his subordinates, and these are representatives appointed by himself whose reports are usually not based on actual conditions but are framed on a nice guess as to what the head of the department wishes to hear. Their primary object is to please him, and lead him not to question (employees') loyalty to himself and his business. If the employer can get no true account of things from the manager, he can be sure he will get none from the workers. No worker will jeopardize his job by criticizing the management. No worker will have the temerity to criticize a manager and gain his ill will in an effort to rectify an injustice. He swallows the injustice and waits with distrust and resentment a better turn of fortune or the coming of the union organizer."

"A telling illustration of such a condition of ignorance and suppression is given in

the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. In a hearing before that commission at Washington, D. C., April 8, 1914, Mr. Joseph Schaffner, secretary-treasurer of the company of Hart Schaffner and Marx told the following experience:

"Just a few days before the strike (which broke out in 1910 and was settled in 1911), one of my friends came in and congratulated me on the fine business we had, and the achievement we had made, and I told him I was very proud of it, but I was prouder still of the happy and contented condition of our employees. That was just two days before the strike. I thought they were just as happy then as they are now. I did not know anything to the contrary. When I found out later of the conditions that prevailed, I concluded that the strike should have occurred sooner."

"At the time of this testimony Mr. Schaffner had had over three years' experience with a labor agreement and the limitations of his power that went with it—yet, when he was asked whether, if he had the opportunity, he would go back to the old way of dealing with the employees, he replied, 'Not in a thousand years.' The peace continues to the present hour."

Skill Eliminated

There is a slight difference of opinion about the degree of skill needed to operate machines. Henry Ford persists lately in declaring that skill is required. The consensus of opinion, however, is that skill is not needed. At any rate, the skill required to operate the automatic machine is of different kind from handcraft. (1) It takes less time to get the knack. (2) It admits of greater regimentation, or mass control by managers. (3) Its ownership rests in the hands of the corporation, rather than in the possession of the industrial workman.

"The industrial revolution," declares Prof. Guy Rexford Tugwell, Columbia, in his brilliant book, "Industry's Coming of Age," "has completely denuded the worker of responsibility, just as also it has stolen away his skill. The general policy of workers' organization can help or hinder the progress of the industry; but the worker on the job can scarcely affect the issue." And again: "Workers are no longer useful as workers (distinguished from managers and devoted to the function of moving and manipulating) and tend to obstruct rather than to advance productivity. They survive only as inferior machines (because they seem cheaper) and are rapidly being displaced. It is true, however, that many whom we call workers ought to be identified as lesser managers. Even this latter group will gradually be replaced by machinery."

This realistic assertion will seem extreme to many labor unionists. There is something repugnant to human nature in the spectacle of human beings attached to inanimate machines.

It must be remembered, however, that Professor Tugwell is weighing industry as a whole. He is thinking of the automobile, the steel and sundry manufacturing fields. It must be remembered that in those industries where trade unions are dominant, skill is still recognized, valued and demanded.

Recently we talked with a research economist who is making a field study of this question. He said:

"I believe this problem is a grave one for labor. It is my opinion it flings

the sternest challenge to organized labor ever thrown down. But it is my belief that the building trades unions have the strongest chance for survival."

Yet the building trades are not free from machine invasion. The painters already have their spray machine to contend with. Despite the fact that this apparatus has cost painters dearly in health, it is still used widely. We quote from the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*, February, 1927. Prof. William Haber, a student of John R. Commons, says, "Today there is (in the building trades) an efficient machine at a reasonable price for almost every operation formerly done by hand. Introduction of machinery in this industry (building) has had the same effect on workers as in other industries. Carpenters and joiners are hit by the introduction of wood-working machinery of all kinds. Plasterers and painters are worried by the extension of the paint spray and the cement gun. Eastern contractors are talking about a 'mechanical bricklayer,' and laborers complain against the displacement of work by machinery."

Still the building trades unions progress because skill is still dominant, because—above all else—an indispensable contribution in the form of stability, is made. Yet the building trades unions can not function adequately without a strong labor movement in other industries—that seems to be a growing conviction.

New Power Station Needs Only Two Men

The Louisville Hydro-Electric Company will shortly place into operation the largest automatically controlled hydro-electric generating station in the world, according to an announcement by the General Electric Company. The generating station will be under the guidance of a supervisor and a floor attendant, indicating the degree to which the use of automatic control devices in the electric power generating field has grown during the past few years. The design, construction and operation of the 100,000 kilowatt capacity plant represents a complete departure from conventional practice, according to the company which installed the generating and control equipment.

The present installation consists of eight 12,550-kv-a. vertical shaft generators operating on a terminal voltage of 14,000. Space is provided on the dam for two more generators in the future, which will bring the ultimate capacity of the station up to 125,500 kv-a., making it seven times larger than any other automatic hydro-electric station in the world.

In normal service the station is under the management of a supervisor, centrally located at his controlling cabinet. When the load demand increases the supervisor indicates by means of a signal light on a generator cubicle that this machine is needed on the line. The floor attendant immediately operates the starting button on this cubicle and the gate-operating mechanism is put in motion, bringing the generator up to speed. As soon as the machine is in rotation the automatic control devices come into play and the incoming machine is placed on the bus as soon as its electrical conditions are correct. The supervisor then takes charge, manipulating the load to best advantage from his desk.

Aside from its electrical features the ship-ping port station is interesting from a civil engineering standpoint. The Ohio River at Louisville is navigable and therefore under the supervision of the United States War Department. About two miles west of the city there exists a submerged waterfall of



1. REPLACE MAN POWER. 2. AUTOMATIC MACHINES FOR MANY PURPOSES. 3. AN ASSERTION BY A MANUFACTURER OF COSTLY CARS THAT MASS PRODUCTION LIMITS QUALITY.

about 18 feet in the river bed. This ridge, instead of extending at right angles across the stream, takes a zig-zag course, one leg of which extends parallel to the shore for about a quarter of a mile. A dam was accordingly built along this rock formation, the total length of which exceeds a mile. On the shoreward end of this structure the power house was built.

The extremely erratic behavior of the Ohio River produces a head of water on the station varying from zero to 37 feet. The high-water low-head season lasts about three months of the year, and during this time the station will be shut down. When the effective head has reached nine feet it is possible to carry a light load on the generators, and this load is increased until maximum head of 37 feet permits the station to generate its full capacity. A peculiarity of the station is that there are no windows within 25 feet of the generating room floor, as the station is practically half under water during the flood season.

The power generated is sold to the Louisville Electric Light Company after transmission at 66,000 volts over two miles of line to the steam station of the company in the city of Louisville.—N. Y. Journal of Science.

Defence of White Bread

An important statement concerning the healthfulness of white bread has been issued by a group of distinguished scientific authorities in England and is published by the London medical periodical, *The Lancet*. Including Sir Thomas Horder, Professor V. H. Mottram and Professor T. B. Wood, these scientists state: "The allegation that white bread is responsible for certain grave illnesses is not supported by scientific facts." One of the illnesses ascribed to white bread is cancer. The scientists believe this threat quite without foundation. With reference to propaganda in favor of eating bread made from the entire wheat grain, not purified to produce white flour, the statement says: "Although wholemeal bread is a good article of diet for many people, white bread of good quality is also a wholesome and nutritious food." The yeast ordinarily used in the production of white bread supplies, the scientists believe, any lack of the necessary material called vitamin B, which is supposed to be deficient in the white flour but present in larger quantity in whole wheat flour.

What They Say

"I tremble to think what a state we might be in as a result of this development of machinery without the bars we have lately set up against wholesale immigration."

"In the end every device that lightens human toil and increases production is a boon to humanity. It is only the period of adjustment when machines turn workers out of their old jobs into new ones, that we must learn to handle them so as to reduce distress to the minimum."

SECRETARY OF LABOR JAMES J. DAVIS, September 10.

"Today we are faced with a new problem. Our great and rapid development of machine-made goods has given us an ability to produce more than we can consume in many lines. So far we have been able to take up the slack by finding new lines of production. Things which once were luxuries have become necessities to most of us, but how far along this road we can go before we come to the day of reckoning is the question in my mind. I am afraid we shall face a period of tremendous unemployment."

"What is the solution? Women are in industry to stay. They can help in the right direction by insisting on better conditions for their employment. So long as they stay at the bottom of the wage scale as a whole, so long as they are weak and exploited, just so long do they keep down the entire working group, regardless of sex. Shorter hours will help. They will help very much indeed, not only through making room for more workers, but also through giving all the workers more leisure for the worth while things of life. We have got to grow bigger than our machine civilization. We have got to lay more emphasis on education, on personal culture, on recreation, on home life, on community life, on citizenship."

"That then is the next step. Women's employment will march on, but it will continue to penetrate more and more into these newer divisions, rather than to increase in the great volume that the past has seen. We are workers now—we have taken our places on that ground. The next step is that of full citizenship."

MISS MARY ANDERSON,

Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.

"So long as the buyers of the car continue to think of the machine as supreme, so long will the maker of it forget that it is made to serve man and not bow him down. Until then, the religion of America will continue to be a worship of the machine. And in the factories that worship of the machine will continue as it has until now to make the worker subordinate to the machine, and so dependent on it that his wages are low, his hours long, and his working conditions undesirable."

CICELY APPLEBAUM.

"Technical progress, in and of itself, is not enough to preserve civilization. Our technical advance is by its very nature highly fragile and exceedingly precarious. The machines by which we get our living must be controlled by specialists and technicians. On the day when these specialists have disappeared, the day when we no longer know how to repair these machines, they will be no more than so much iron. A single grain of sand is enough to immobilize the most highly perfect mechanism—and our means of destruction are still more highly developed, still more efficacious than our means of construction. The War has given us overpowering proofs of that."

WILLIAM MARTIN.

"But if I were to sum it up in a word, it would be to say that we are on the eve of a revolution which is just as important as the industrial revolution of several generations ago. The industrial revolution was based upon, or accompanied by, the change in financial methods and the growth of banks which brought credit to the producer and thus helped to render possible the immense increase in modern wealth. What we are witnessing now is a similar change, only in its first beginnings, applicable to consumers' credit. The theory is fundamentally the same. In the one case, as in the other, individuals are enabled to secure facilities which otherwise would be impossible. In the one case, as in the other, the surplus of satisfactions transmutes itself into increased wealth and increased welfare. In the one case, as in the other, there are grave abuses at the outset and grave dangers to be avoided. Decade by decade the evils attending ordinary bank credit have been gradually removed until today no one doubts the potential contributions, at least, of a good banking system to the community."

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,

McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

"Some thirty years ago when industry was still young, the assets of the older workman made him indispensable and he was a risk worth while at any age. When he reached forty, a worker had acquired skill and experience which were essential to an industrial plant. His knowledge of the plant and the machinery amply made up for whatever deficiencies in pace and alertness were caused by his old age. Today, all this has disappeared. With the introduction of new machinery, skill and experience are no longer of importance. Each new invention and the introduction of each new machine diminishes the value of the old mechanic's experience and renders it worthless. Only the young, the adaptable and the supple of limb are desired."

ABRAHAM EPSTEIN.

What They Say

"Practically every industry is now in a position to produce far more than its conceded market can consume. The only way it can keep the wheels in its factories turning is to organize with the object of widening its market, frequently at the expense of another industry."

CHARLES T. ABBOTT,
Director of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

"As the necessity for production increased, it became apparent, not only that enough machinists were not to be had, but also that skilled men were not necessary in production. The rank and file of men come to us unskilled; they learn their jobs within a few days."

HENRY FORD.

"Large scale consumption is certainly not in itself a reason for reduced employment. Neither has the lowering of prices been accompanied by any decline in the average weekly earnings of industrial workers. We do find evidence, however, that the slight downward movement of the employment curve was at least in part due to increased mechanization of industry, which has operated to reduce the number of workers in important industries. At the same time, production has been rising."

MAGNUS W. ALEXANDER,
President of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"One of these results is the releasing of the more highly coordinated human organisms for other and larger fields of usefulness; for it manifestly requires less technical skill to direct the operations of a Robot than it takes to do the same work by hand. But this less skilled worker is, in turn, elevated from the less well-paid group to the higher brackets of the pay roll more speedily and certainly than he would otherwise be likely to climb to a better economic status; for he becomes able, after a very short period of training, to so direct the operation of the Robot as to produce results equaling in quality and exceeding in uniformity those which previously had been produced only by the highly skilled worker, and to produce them in immensely greater quantity over a given time."

"The long apprenticeship necessary to acquire the perfect coordination of mind and hand demanded of the skilled worker is eliminated. And, since industry must always, in the long run, pay its workers in direct proportion to their useful output, we find these operators of automatic machines—the instructors of the Robots—earning as much as or more than the handworkers who used to produce the same produce."

S. W. STRATTON,
President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Mass production, which is in a large measure replacing job production, emphasizes still further the co-operative nature of production. Each worker who contributes to the whole process has the opportunity for knowing much about the detail upon which he specializes that, considered with the experiences of those doing other special parts, is of utmost importance in using past experience to find improved methods and procedure for the future. Such work relations would permit each worker to participate in the research of the industry and have a share in the adventure of creation."

"This is the function that lies ahead of the union that has secured collective bargaining together with opportunities for redress of grievances."

WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

"There are those who firmly believe that much of the radical and serious trouble being experienced by many motorists is due to the failure of the automobile factory employees to give their work that touch which characterizes the handiwork of the true craftsman."

WILLIAM ULLMAN.

"The result has been a dull, monotonous hopeless system of employment that even you and I have mistakenly believed may be carried on 'efficiently,' so far as production is concerned, actually without any thinking on the part of the worker! We have worried about its appalling effect on humanity, but apparently we have found no way to deal with the situation as it ought to be dealt with. Like the manufacturer, we ourselves have overlooked or failed to understand the warning given years ago by a very thoughtful man whom we often like to quote. It was the great Ruskin who said, 'It is only by Labor that thoughts can be made healthy. It is only by thoughts that labor can be made happy. The two cannot be separated with impunity.'"

"We have very largely accepted the conclusion that in certain modern mechanical processes it is possible to separate the man from thought so that he becomes merely a part of a machine, less than the machine! Of course that is bad. It is wrong. We despairingly ask ourselves, 'What are we going to do about it?' The machine is advancing upon us! It is destroying the workers by thousands in the sense that it is preventing them from developing the creative powers that are the distinguishing mark of men as differing from beasts. It is ruining the workers in many industries, ruining them mentally, morally, physically. Yet the machine has increased production! What can we do? And of course it is apparently driving the hand trades to the wall."

VICTOR A. OLANDER,
Secretary, Illinois Federation of Labor.

Have We Become Nation of Machine Worshipers?

By COUNT HERMANN KEYSERLING

(Reprinted by permission from the New York Times Magazine)

IN the era preceding our own, when Western humanity knew that the things of the spirit are as real as the processes of nature—I allude to the beginning of the Christian era—the Christians themselves held that the Age of the Son was not to be the last Age on earth. There was still to follow the Age of the Holy Ghost. True, this was not the official doctrine of the Christian Church, and only the best philosophers among the Oriental Fathers, with their high intellectual tradition, ever frankly avowed it. But such was the early tradition. And quite naturally so, for the early Christians held that the return of Christ was imminent—and this would properly put an end to the strictly Christian era.

But what did they mean by their belief in the Age of the Holy Ghost? The answer is to be found in the outpouring of the Holy Spirit at Whitsuntide. The day would come when not the Man-God alone, but every man, would serve as the mouthpiece of the Divine. Christ Himself had foretold that others, in the days to come, would do as much as He, and more. This, then, is the meaning of the Age of the Holy Ghost, as opposed to the Age of the Son. After the age when only belief in the Saviour could bring salvation, there would come another age, more mature, when every man who had attained to a certain level would be able to work out his own salvation. Let us, from this point of view, examine the period of disintegration through which we are passing today. All over the world belief in tradition—religious tradition no less than any other—is dying out. And all the traditions—Christian, Hindu, Confucian and Mohammedan—were founded on faith. Nor does it seem possible to regalanize the corpses into life. If regalanization does succeed, it is only in the case of individuals and classes; and these, because they are crystallized out and separated, do not count in the general progress beyond the present state.

On the other hand, wherever the meaning of religion is being realized by the individual—the meaning of that which in former ages was blindly and naively accepted—a rebirth of the old is taking place within the individual soil. The individual, master of himself, freed from the bonds of tradition, begins to realize for himself those truths—in so far as truths they were—that earlier man simply accepted on authority. Thus, exactly when the old forms are disintegrating, their essential meaning—that is, their vital and immortal substance—is beginning to be understood by the happy few much more deeply than at any time since the Golden Age of Christianity, when Greek philosophers worked out its philosophy.

This means nothing less than that the Age of the Holy Ghost is now at hand. The element

This article is published for the sole purpose of provoking thought. It represents the point of view of Europe's leading philosopher, Count Keyserling, who is now lecturing in this country. His contention that we are a nation of machine-worshippers may not be palatable, but it should shock Americans to observation and self-criticism.

of truth can always be found in mythical imagery and mythical revelations, by interpreting these psychologically—not literally, but as projections of an inner state. Thus seen, prophecies that come true are the most natural things in the world. The vanguard of early Christianity anticipated in its soul that which would not be realized, as a general state, for another two thousand years. Of course, the term "Holy Ghost," like the term "The Age of the Holy Ghost," belongs to an age that used mythical imagery rather than scientific formulas. But the term does not matter. I have used it because it is consecrated by the tradition of centuries.

And most people, whatever their conscious minds may think, are still Christians in their subconscious. They will, therefore, understand me more readily if I use Christian terminology. And in any case the underlying meaning of the ancient term was true to fact.

But in this case mythical imagery and psychological truth correspond to an even further degree. That same Christian doctrine taught that before the new spirituality which would characterize the Age of the Holy Ghost could assert itself, there would have to be a period of tremendous struggle. Far from believing in uninterrupted progress, these true seers held that before the return of Christ an anti-Christian spirit would temporarily conquer the earth. And, according to their faith, the anti-Christ would by no means bear the aspect of a diabolic being. On the contrary, he would be the symbol of all that man longs for—not only in the material sphere, but in the intellectual and moral spheres as well.

It is dangerous, of course, to use the Apocalyptic revelations as the gauge of history. On the other hand, it is not surprising that people who believe in these revelations, and whose inmost souls have been opened by their personal sufferings, as in the case of all the prominent Russian philosophers of today, who have suffered for their faith under the Bolshevik regime hardly less than the Christians under Diocletian—it is not surprising that men like Berdiaeff, Frank and Troubetzkoi should look at the age of so-called progress in the light of the Revelations and adjudge it as the beginning of the age of the anti-Christ. In their eyes prosperity as such is the work of Satan.

And from the viewpoint of Oriental Christianity, which, after all, is the one Christianity remaining true to the beliefs of the early Christians, their judgment is correct. They are also right when they assert that a Russia which hungered for nothing but prosperity was bound, in the logical course of events, to suffer the pangs of Bolshevism, which for them is the reign of Satan in person.

Now these philosophers go so far as to assert that there is no essential difference between American prosperity and the Russian terror; the latter is only a more direct, less veiled expression of the same Satanic spirit. I do not share the religious ideas of these philosophers. But this much is true: We have already seen in my first three articles to what an amazing extent recent American development, psychologically considered, approaches the spirit of modern Russia. In both cases we have collectivist ideals.

I have already pointed out that the American ideal of "service" springs from the same psychological root as the Russian ideal, for according to both the individual attains perfection only as a useful cog in the social machine. In both cases,

(Continued on page 166)



COUNT HERMANN KEYSERLING
European Philosopher Lecturing in United States.

Courtesy Harcourt & Co.

Building the Human Machine

EVEN if Americans could, it is doubtful if they would turn back to the pre-machine age. There is something in American genius that finds satisfaction in wheels, levers, horsepower, speed, organization and financial success. Americans are inventive rather than artistic. Intelligent rather than intellectual. They are practical and opportunistic. And so, when Americans elected to mechanize industry, and to build what may prove to be a Frankenstein, they are answering some inherent urge to create. There is something irreparable and inevitable in the industrial society, we are building; and nothing in this number of the Electrical Workers Journal should be construed as being reactionary, melancholy or regretful.

Other traits that Americans frequently are said by aliens to possess are generosity and goodwill. We are givers, free spenders; we are at base sentimental and humane. Our cruelties, and they are many, are inadvertent, and usually disguised.

It is possible therefore, that many Americans are horrified at a picture of this country as a colossus treading an endless chain of production that grinds out misery and poverty, and demands wooden heads and tin hearts. Yet that we are dangerously near to such a mechanistic civilization can not be denied, if we take the testimony of scores of observers and analysts. It is a condition that should disquiet even the professional optimist.

But as in all situations of this kind, there are compensatory forces. Absorbed as we have been in intensive development of materials and of productive organization, we have been indifferent and hostile to the conservative movements in our national life. One of the disquieting things about the present situation is the hostility manifested in some directions to labor unionism, when labor unionism has been the main force in protecting men from the degradations of the inanimate machine.

The labor union is a guardian of human life and human interests. It is a great school for developing the potentialities of men. In this hour of national confusion, every sagacious citizen should work to build up rather than to lessen, the influence of the labor union, and all other co-operative movements. It is only by building a human machine,

powerful and intelligent, a human organization responsive to human motives, that we can hope to offset the degradation wrought by the inanimate machine.

One encouraging fact about the present none-too-bright situation in American industry is that the labor movement is so strong, so intelligent and so devoted to self-development. Could the American labor movement give up the expenditure of money, time and energy in defending itself from unwarranted attacks through the courts and on industrial battlefields; if it were allowed to expand as it would naturally expand if unchecked by illegal and autocrat ways; if it could devote to positive development the sinews and talents now expended to defend itself from ambushes and assaults; then there would be little to fear from a mechanized industry.

And not the least of the foes of labor is the company union. It has power because it is insidious.

The company union is bad because it arrives out of mechanistic motives. It is part and parcel of mechanized industry. It is compulsory, and undemocratic. It refuses to its members any free play of free opinion and free activity. It is a sign of the creeping paralysis of a mechanized civilization.

The trade union is the last stand of the more creative and humanistic forces against mechanistic and material. The trade union is a voluntary organization, founded upon respect for craft traditions and ideals, with a long history of accomplishment on behalf of men, women and children. It has proved adaptable to the coming machine civilization in the building trades and in the railroad industry, where ways have been devised to give men more participation in management. Its leaders have modified its direction to meet the new conditions of industry, and stand ready to enter the automobile, the steel, and the manufacturing industries. If labor is continually repulsed by force and duplicity, it is likely that this nation will become the crowning example of a new slave order founded on the machine.

That Americans, with their tradition of freedom, will submit to such a condition is not readily conceivable. And yet that the opportunity to surrender ancient rights is present can not be denied.



MEN ARE SQUARE

Painting by
GERRIT A. BENEKER

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Congress and Courts Locked in Dramatic Struggle

By SENATOR HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, Minnesota

FOLLOWING the presentation of labor's case against the injunction-made law, before the Senate judiciary committee, Senator Henrik Shipstead, sponsor of labor's bill, summarized the issues involved. This acute analysis is herewith given in full. It must not be supposed that the conflict which he describes is revealed only by the present use of the injunction. The conflict between Congress—the agent of the people—and the Courts—the protectors of property—has been going on for ages. It has grown especially marked in the United States since 1908, when labor first began its fight for injunction relief. It is perhaps aggravated in this country as it is not in England by the form of government. Our government is based on a theory of checks and balances as pertaining to three branches of the government. The unmistakable trend of the past 30 years has been toward the diminution of the powers of Congress and the elevation of the judicial and executive branches. Senator Shipstead calls for a resumption of Congress' rightful powers.

It is apparent that the hearings have revealed a distinct conflict between the 5th and 14th amendments on one side and the 1st and 13th amendments on the other. The 5th and 14th amendments deal with property and the 1st and 13th amendments deal with human liberty and human rights. It is clear that so far as property is concerned Congress has exclusive power to determine how it shall be created, how it shall be held, how it shall be transferred, how it shall be distributed, how it shall be taxed and how it may be destroyed, so far as it affects interstate commerce between the states and territories under the United States flag. Now then, Congress having exclusive jurisdiction under the Constitution over property in all its phases, by what stretch of the imagination can it be claimed that Congress has not the right to define what it is? It is claimed by some that the right to define belongs to the



SENATOR HENRIK SHIPSTEAD
Minnesota

Sponsor of Labor's Anti-Injunction Bill.

courts. If that be true this conflict between the 5th and 14th amendments on the one hand and the 1st and 13th amendments on the other will continue until the American system is destroyed. The 5th and 14th amendments have been used to nullify the 1st and 13th amendments. This has been done not by Congressional legislation but by judicial legislation. Legislation by the judges. They, including the majority of the Supreme Court, have held that business or patronage of the public and human labor is property. What is business or patronage? If I enter a store for the purpose of making a purchase I am engaging in a human activity called patronage of that business. Courts have held that the owner of the store has a property right in my patronage, that means a property right in my individual personal activity which should be subject solely to my will except as regulated by law, an activity that is initiated by my will and carried out by my bodily action. If the owner of the store has a property right in that human activity of mine he has the right to exercise control over that activity to the extent that he holds a property right in it. That human activity of making a purchase is inseparable from my body. If he has a property right in such activity he cannot exercise the proper control or dominion without holding dominion over and controlling my body. That idea is repugnant to both the 1st and 13th amendments to the Constitution. That activity is inseparable from my body and any ownership in that activity cannot be controlled and exercised without having ownership and control

over my body and my will. Such property rights we thought had been destroyed by the 13th amendment.

I beg you to remember that the 5th and 14th amendments do not deal exclusively with property. In those two amendments, life, liberty and property are put on a basis of equality. The 1st and the 13th amendments are an added guarantee that human right and freedom shall not be infringed upon by Congress. It is plain that this prohibition also applies to the courts. Since Congress has so far failed to enact legislation to protect the people against encroachments by equity courts upon the guarantees of the 1st and 13th amendments, and courts having increased the protection to property at the expense of life and liberty, thus gradually nullifying the 1st and 13th amendments, it is high time that Congress performs its constitutional duty to legislate upon this subject to protect life and liberty from the encroachments thereon by courts sitting in equity.

New Telephone Bill

Representative Welch, of California, has introduced a bill into the house demanding an investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and its "subsidiary, associated or affiliated companies and the Western Electric and its subsidiary, controlled, associated or affiliated companies." The bill asks that the Interstate Commerce Commission make the inquiry. It directs attention to "fairness and reasonableness of the charges."

FIFTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO U. S. CONSTITUTION

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

FIRST AND THIRTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO U. S. CONSTITUTION

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Labor Places Injunction Fight on High Ground

IN 1914, after a continuous campaign of six years organized labor received remedial legislation in the form of the Clayton Act. At that time, Judge Alton B. Parker, at one time democratic candidate for president, and other attorneys, declared, "labor will need no more relief legislation for 100 years." The labor clauses in the Clayton Act were hailed everywhere as "labor's magna charta."

Now fourteen years later, every one, save one, of the protective measures in the Clayton Act have been nullified by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, and labor is exactly where it was in 1908, when it began its long struggle for the elimination of injunctions in labor disputes. Indeed, in some respects the situation is worse, inasmuch as the Clayton Act is now used as an additional precedent for the issuance of injunctions.

Six hundred injunctions against labor were issued in 1927, alone. Three hundred injunctions eventuated in the shopmen's strike of 1922 alone. The chief offenders in the issuance of injunctions are the federal district courts.

In view of these facts, in the exigency of this situation, organized labor has begun another long, uphill fight for legislative relief. The struggle involves a greater issue than labor's freedom. It involves the nice point of the balancing relation between the Congress of the United States, and the courts of the United States. Is Congress, or is it not, the law-making body of the nation?

A Long Struggle Expected

Already the American Federation of Labor has called an International Conference. Representatives of sixty international organizations were present. That was February 7. There plans were formulated to make the campaign of relief continuous, extending over a period of six, ten or twenty years if necessary. Hearings before the house and senate judiciary committees have been in continuous session since February 8. William Green, Frank Morrison, John Frey, Andrew Furuseth, A. J. Groesbeck, Morris Ernst have appeared on behalf of labor's bill. Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the League for Industrial Rights; Alfred Peet Thom, counsel for the Railway Executives Association; and Leon Lanfrom, counsel Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, have opposed it.

Inasmuch as the Clayton Act, and its value to labor, is the point of departure, in this struggle, the two clauses once called labor's magna charta, should be considered. "Section 6. The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital

stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws.

"Section 20. No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and

terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes, or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereof, nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

The decisions of the Supreme Court which nullify these clauses, save the right of trial by jury, are:

Traux vs. Corrigan, a case that determined the validity of an anti-injunction clause in the state constitution of Arizona. The Supreme Court decision was adverse, but turned on the technical question as to whether a state had such authority.

Duplex Printing Press, which determined the right of a court to issue an injunction restraining a union from refusing to work on unfair materials, and to advertise unfair employers.

The *Bedford Cut Stone* Decision, a case which enables a judge to issue an injunction requiring union men to work on non-union material, a decision, which a minority of the bench declared "reminded one of involuntary servitude."

The *Decorative Stone* decision, which involved a similar point.

Anti-Trust Laws Concerned

All of these decisions were predicated upon an interpretation of the anti-trust laws by the courts. For this reason, labor's campaign has two goals: An anti-injunction law, and an amendment of the anti-trust laws.

The Shipstead bill, which seeks to accomplish the first objective reads:

A Bill

"To amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 2 of an Act entitled, 'An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary,' approved



PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN
American Federation of Labor

Who Leads Labor's Fight for Injunction Relief.

employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney. And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from

March 3, 1911, be amended by adding thereto the following:

"Section 28. Equity courts shall have jurisdiction to protect property when there is no remedy at law; for the purpose of determining such jurisdiction, nothing shall be held to be property unless it is tangible and transferable, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

The La Guardia bill, which seeks to accomplish the second objective reads:

A BILL

"Defining combinations and conspiracies in trade and labor disputes and prohibiting the issuance of injunctions therein.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no contract, agreement, or combination between two or more persons or groups of persons in any district or territory of the United States, or between employers and employees who may be engaged in commerce between the several States or any of them, or between any Territory and another Territory, or between any Territory or Territories and any State or States, or between any district or any State or States or foreign nation, concerning solely the terms or conditions of employment, or the assumption, creation, suspension, or termination of any relation between employer and employee, or concerning any act or thing with reference to or involved in or growing out of a trade or labor dispute, or in contemplation or furtherance of a labor or trade dispute between employers and employees, whether or not any of the parties stand in the proximate relation to the original relation of employer and employee, or concerning any effort to recommend, advise, induce, or persuade any person to work or abstain from work or to become a member of a labor union, whether such person is under contract with relation thereto or not, or concerning any effort to induce any person to withhold his patronage from any person, firm, or corporation against whom he has a claim for grievance, and that nothing done or not done by any such person or group of persons in pursuance of such contract, agreement, or combination shall constitute or be deemed to constitute a conspiracy or any criminal offense, or be punished or prosecuted as such, unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done constitutes acts of physical violence or threats of physical violence; nor shall such contract, agreement, or combination, and any and all actions and things hereinbefore set forth, be considered in restraint of trade or commerce, or held otherwise unlawful; nor shall any restraining order or



REP. FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA
New York

Sponsor of Labor's Anti-Injunction Bills.

injunction be issued with relation thereto or for any cause arising therefrom. Nothing in this Act shall exempt from punishment otherwise than as herein excepted any person guilty of conspiracy for which punishment is now provided

by an Act of Congress, but such Act of Congress shall, as to the agreements, contracts, and combinations and acts or things hereinbefore referred to, be construed as if this Act were therein contained.

"Section 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

"Section 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Congress Has the Power

The clause in the U. S. Constitution, which governs Congress' sway over inferior courts, declares:

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

Labor's main contentions, presented over a period of five days, are:

"Property," originally referred to tangible and transferable entities, but by court decision the concept of property has been widened and widened to include patronage and "future expectancy," and under this new concept, unlegalized by legislation, injunctions have been issued.

The power of equity courts to issue injunctions is a solecism, a part of the "cast off system of Europe."

The lower courts have gone to wild extremes in the issuance of injunctions, encroaching upon the constitutional rights of free speech, free press, free assembly, liberty of conscience and pursuit of happiness. In particular were cited the Bardwell decision in the Wonderland Theatre Case, Minneapolis; the Boltzell decision in the Indianapolis Street car case, and the Schoomacher decision in the present Pennsylvania coal strike.

The courts are encroaching upon the power of Congress to legislate.

The contentions of the opponents of the bills, are:

"Property" has always included intangible entities.

If the right of equity to issue an injunction be controlled, the "substance of the Judiciary" will be destroyed, a right which Congress does not have.

Injunctions have not been abusive.

The subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee hearing the pleas of labor, and labor's opponents, are Senator Norris, Nebraska, Senator Blaine, Wisconsin, and Senator Walsh, Montana. At all times, these gentlemen have been scrupulously fair to and considerate of labor.

The Senate judiciary committee is composed of the following members:

Messrs. Norris (chairman), Borah, Deneen, Gillett, Goff, Robinson of Indiana, Blaine, Steiwer, Waterman, Overman, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst, Walsh of Montana, Caraway, King, Neely and Stephens.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT

The following bills, of vital interest to labor, have been introduced into Congress:

Senate Bill 1482, known as the Shipstead Bill, has for its purpose the limitation of the injunction in labor disputes.

House Bill 7759, known as the La Guardia bill, which is the companion bill to the Shipstead bill.

House Bill 10,082, known as the La Guardia bill, designed to define combinations and conspiracies in trade and labor disputes, and prohibiting the use of injunctions therein.

Senate Bill 1940, sponsored by Senator Hawes of Missouri, designed to divest goods, wares and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined by convicts or prisoners of their interstate commerce character in certain cases.

These bills are important. They affect the very life of labor. They should have constant, vigilant and intelligent support by every local, central body, and state association in America.

THE BATTLE IS ON

These bills represent labor's objectives. They must be backed by a strong body of public opinion. The A. F. of L. Legislative Conference has voted to call mass meetings in every city of the country to inform the public of labor's grievances. We bespeak the interest and support of every electrical worker and every union man in these vital matters.

PERMANENT RELATIVE VALUES



Goodwin

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

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The Case Opens Labor may feel encouraged by the early stages of its struggle against the injunction. No opponent has seriously damaged labor's case before the Senate judiciary committee. The opposition has been confined to the extreme right of the employer class, the die-hards, the fanatical one-fifth, and not the more moderate employers. The strength of these is not to be underestimated, however, for they are strongly organized, are prepared to spend great sums in attorneys' fees, and are so blind to all signs of industrial change, and basic need, that they will go to any length to carry their point. James Emory, who once figured in an unsavory congressional investigation, veteran lobbyist, himself appeared against the bill, as counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association, and acted as major domo for the opposition. His lieutenant, Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the League for Industrial Rights, carried the argument, chiefly. The Senate subcommittee on the judiciary at all times showed an intelligent interest in labor's problems, and has been scrupulously fair.

What labor needs now is a well-informed public opinion to back its legislative drive. By mass meeting, editorial, and word of mouth, the 5,000,000 unionists should inform the nation of the injustices suffered under the injunction.

Mr. Walter Gordon Merritt Mr. Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the League for Industrial Rights, is a sincere fanatic. And he is also a professional agitator. As he appeared before the Senate judiciary committee to protest labor's effort to secure redress for grievances, he struck one as a man who cared more for plausibility than for truth.

Anatole France declared that the laws of France gave rich and poor alike the right to sleep under bridges and in doorways. It is this kind of industrial law Mr. Merritt seeks in the United States. He would give rich and poor the same equal industrial rights. But if industrial conditions are unequal then there can be no equality under such law. And it is the unequal industrial conditions which Mr. Merritt and his kind always refuse to see.

The very essence of labor unionism is the right to combine. Without this right, labor unions cannot exist, and yet Mr. Merritt and his kind would abolish the labor union by invoking the anti-monopoly laws. He makes plausible the theory that business under the law does not combine, nor fix

prices, nor pool information, and yet everyone knows that business so does. It is now so doing, on good authority, by sending the necessary information to a third party, a government agency, technically keeping the law but in actuality breaking it. Had labor achieved the same device in technically keeping and in actually breaking the law, then there would be in this case industrial equality.

Mr. Merritt sought and secured from courts anti-boycott decisions, which binds labor from using this weapon against unfair employers, and yet these decisions do not refer to industrial blacklists used by employers, which are in substance and in effect boycotts, because a boycott of this kind is directed not against commodities but against individuals. In like manner, the open shop is in practice a blacklist used against labor unions, and is practiced widely, unreached by boycott decision.

These examples indicate the realities of the industrial situation, but to these realities Mr. Merritt and his kind never reach. It is to their interest never to reach them. Their idea is constantly to build up a body of law, often metaphysical in character, which means something only to judges, who are by training and economic interest more friendly to employers than to unions. This body of law, Mr. Merritt and his kind, hold sacrosanct. And it is their struggle to keep this body of law, built on precedent, and moving from precedent to new decision, as unrelated to economic realities as possible.

It is the realities of the situation that is labor's great ally. These realities should be discovered, recorded, and presented by reiteration to the public and to Congress.

Metaphysical Subterfuge In their defense of the equity courts, attorneys for big business appearing before the Senate judiciary committee, took refuge in a cloudland of metaphysics. The U. S. Senate, A. P. Thom, Counsel for the Railway Executives Association, declared, has the constitutional right to create the equity courts, but when once created, it has no right to uncreate them, and no right to limit them, if that limitation is made to touch the "substance of the judiciary." This latter phrase is so metaphysical that only a judge could determine what it means and the upshot of the whole matter would be: Congress has the constitutional right to limit the courts in the extent and manner so decided by the courts.

The fortunate thing is that Congress is beginning to resent the high and mighty attitude taken toward it by lawyers who argue that the legislative branch of the federal government is after all subordinate to the judicial.

Business Stagers It was apparent last summer that business was slowing down. This Journal said so—in the midst of a hallelujah chorus of praise for prosperity. It was also apparent a year ago that the new technological process, the widespread use of automatic machinery, and mass production, was creating a great surplus of unemployed workers, and this Journal said so. Both of these industrial conditions—depression and an abnormal unemployment due to the technological process—are beginning to filter into the public press, and to become the subject of discussion by economists. We have done the best we can in the present number of the Journal to direct attention to the extent of the

mechanization of all industry. We have urged the strengthening of unionization all along the line as a kind of antidote against too much standardization of human lives and minds, as well as for the part unions play in orderly industry. But we predict that more drastic changes in industrial policy are needed, and will come, if we are to escape the bitter consequences of machine processes. The hopeful sign in the present evil hour is that everyone seems struggling honestly to find some solution to the situation. In New York state a project is under way to spend \$100,000,000 of public money to ease the unemployment situation. The United States Senate has taken cognizance of the problem. What we need most is the end of business hypocrisy, an open mind, and the willingness to try new remedies.

What Labor May Expect In August, 1926—in "Law and Labor," official organ of Mr. Merritt's League, there occurs a laudatory article on the Danbury Hatters' Case. To Mr. Merritt and his kind the Danbury Hatters' Case is a "foundation stone of industrial liberty." In this article Mr. Merritt and his kind deplore the fact that "union labor still refuses to work on or handle non-union products." Hardly a year later, April 11, 1927, the United States Supreme Court did indeed hand down a decision, which in fact enjoined labor from refusing to work on or handle non-union goods (Bedford Cut Stone Case). The following month "Law and Labor" took full responsibility for this case. "This was the result of 17 years of patient and unceasing effort on the part of the League for Industrial Rights." Indeed Mr. Merritt and his kind wish to be credited with not only this case but the Duplex Printing Press Case, and the Decorative Stone Case, both repugnant to labor.

Mr. Merritt and the League for Industrial Rights have evidently built up a definite plan of attack upon labor unions. If in August, 1926, their publication deplores the fact that labor is still unrestrained from refusing to use non-union products, and in April, 1927, that lamentation is turned into a pæan of thanksgiving, we may treat with respect any new anticipations Mr. Merritt may have in regard to the courts and labor's rights. Mr. Merritt, in fervent language, told the Senate judiciary committee that he doubted labor's right to strike. He believed that the sole function of a labor union is purely convivial, or something to that effect. The place of a workman, according to Mr. Merritt, is at the bench, or machine. Workmen are not assumed to be concerned with the larger problems of industrial policy.

If Mr. Merritt feels so ardently about this fact, it is safe to assume that we shall soon have another test case brought by the League for Industrial Rights, predicated upon the Danbury, the Duplex, and the Bedford Cases, making it illegal for labor to strike. The trend of court decisions is in that direction. Mr. Merritt has already put himself upon record, as favoring such an objective. And then, all of Mr. Merritt's objectives will have been won, and, of course, we shall have industrial peace, inasmuch as the blessings of industrial liberty, of the Merritt brand, will be showered down upon us all.

Unfortunately for Mr. Merritt and his kind, all men don't fall into the carefully-cut legal patterns which they so sedu-

lously plan. The instinct for liberty is a very vital part of the human mechanism, and even simple men are not long fooled by the spurious brand which Mr. Merritt offers. And unfortunately there are some clauses of the United States Constitution which are not all concerned with the rights of property. Whether these will be sufficient to protect organized labor in this struggle of struggles remains to be seen.

Coal Horrors A lawyer for the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company told the Senate judiciary committee that miners' houses were not houses, but parts of the mine, "just like hoisting machines." He told them the miners' leases run from month to month, and that they are voided five days after a miner is separated from his job. If there were no other evidence of a need for reform in the mine fields these facts would be enough to fair-minded Americans. What kind of a life could a miner's family live under such conditions? But other terrible, burning, devastating facts are pouring out of Pennsylvania to sear the hearts of Americans with shame! Intolerable, incredible degradation of men, women and children in the name of economic necessity, and legal right have been received by the Senate's investigating committee. Now we may expect good to come out of all this. But why in the name of justice, could not something have been done before?

Labor's Theatre Chain Much response has been made to this Journal's suggestion that labor discuss the plan evolved by our Hollywood local to form a chain of movie theatres. For several days we did little else than to take care of inquiries. In a later issue we shall revert to this proposal and publish the points of view of a number of strategic persons.

When? New marvels are a daily occurrence. A mechanical man unveils a statue in New York. A fuel-less engine is reported from Detroit. One man will operate the new automatic street railway system of Cincinnati through 19 "empty" substations. There is a lift and thrill to this spectacle of mere man conquering unsuspected realms of obscurity, and mastering new mysteries daily. Yet it is little short of remarkable how little consideration is given to the possible effect upon industrial life in general these inventions may have. We are all dreamers. We are all impractical when it comes to considering the economics of invention. But, if we are to believe as shrewd an observer, and as talented a man as Ethelbert Stewart, for 41 years chief statistician for the United States Department of Labor, conditions are so urgent that soon we must begin to think.

"Every machine that is built to do the work of four men throws three men out of work," Mr. Stewart declares. "Of course new industries are created and production increased to absorb part of the surplus labor but sooner or later we will reach the saturation point. Whether we have reached that point now will be determined by the middle of April. And if we have there is only one solution—shorter working hours."

When we do begin to think, it is likely that entirely new industrial policies will be evolved, and put into practice.



WOMAN'S WORK



What Has the Machine Done to Women?

"Lo Marge," the girl just leaving the factory door called to another young woman who was walking slowly by. "How's married life?"

"Oh, just fine, Alice, but I think I'll come back to work, if the boss can find a place for me."

"Goodness, what do you want to do that for? If I had a chance to quit and take it easy I'd do it, you bet!"

"Well, honest," confessed Marge, "I get so bored sitting around. You know how an apartment is, it's all fixed up to save you time. I can fold the bed up into the closet, fold the kitchen up into a closet, run the mop around the floor and spend the rest of the day wondering what to do."

"Why don't you go down town?"

"Well, I do, but gee, what's the use of shopping when you haven't got any money to spend? I'm ashamed to go into a store for fear they'll ask me to buy something. Every week we just about break even and there's nothing over for me to go shopping with or to matinees every afternoon."

"You ought to raise a family!"

"I'd have some such idea," Marge confessed, "but that's another luxury that's beyond my reach. No, I think I'll come back to work. It don't take much time to take care of the apartment and I can do that, too. You see, Alice, it's not that I want the money to spend on myself, I'd like to save up a little something so we'd have a chance to get ahead."

So Marge, perhaps after an argument with her husband, comes back to the job, thinking she will work a few months, save all her pay, and quit, with a tidy little surplus, perhaps to be used for the first payment on a home, where she will have a better chance to "raise a family." But the bank account doesn't grow so quickly as she expected. Marge needs new clothes, and the money is there, so why not use it? Bill, her husband, can't resist the salesman's talk and comes home with a second hand car—the "easy payments" come out of Marge's wages, and the upkeep costs something, too. Before very long they are back where they started, thankful if they can break even from week to week, and what happened to all that money Marge was going to save up they haven't the slightest idea.

It is the machine that has brought women into industry, and the machine keeps them there. Women can run machines as well as men can, employers have found, and they will do it for less money. All the poorly paid, drudging, uninspiring, long-hour jobs seem to have fallen naturally to the woman worker. It is she who works in the cotton mills—endless hours—for a pay check that averages less than \$8 a week. The machines have brought her there to be their servant and they drive her with a tight rein, there is never a dollar left over from one week to the next to help her escape.

Marriage helps some of them to get away from the machines, but machine production has made the housekeeping arts seem unprofitable. It does not seem worth while to

bake bread when you will only save only a small sum a loaf. Why go to all the trouble of making that dress at home when you can buy one, in the newest style, for only a dollar more than the materials would cost? Why work all day doing the washing when the laundry can do it by machine production, so quickly and cheaply? Why go to the enormous labor of canning fruit and vegetables each fall, when for a few cents more per can you can buy them already canned, as you need them, eliminating work and risk?

The women who live on farms or on the outskirts of cities where land is cheaper, still make a profit out of the household arts. With gardens, chickens, pigs and cows they still produce the food for the family, the biggest item in the budget. They do the washing, baking, sewing. Very little money passes through their hands, but their families are well-fed and comfortable.

It is much harder for a city woman to show a profit for her work in the home. A careful, economical housewife who does not value her own time too highly, can do it, but experienced housewives are rare. They are not turned out by machine production in factories.

Therefore, when the husband's wage is too low for a comfortable standard of living, the young wife, a former worker, who knows more about operating a machine than making a cake, decides it's best, pleasantest, and most profitable to go back to operating a machine and buy the cake at the bakery.

There are 8,500,000 paid women workers in this country, and one out of four is a married woman. This does not include those who are widowed or divorced, but those actually married and who presumably have a husband to support them. Moreover, the proportion of married women is on the increase.

The machines, which made workers out of them before they were married, have kept their husbands' wages so low that they must return to the machines from which they had thought marriage would release them.

You will hear people say, "Women—especially married women—work for pin money. They ought to get out and leave the jobs for those who need them more." But surveys by Miss Mary Anderson, of the Woman's Bureau, have shown quite conclusively that many women work to support not only themselves but other dependents. The struggle of the textile workers at Passaic recently showed mothers working nights while fathers worked days, in a bitter effort to earn the bare necessities.

This much is true, however: if women, all the women workers of America, could be induced to band together and demand a fair living wage, they would get it. If every woman worker would promise, and staunchly abide by that promise, not to work for a wage less than a certain minimum, that minimum would be established. Kresge and Woolworth might have to forego a little of their usual profit, but their employees would get a living wage. There are many other establishments perfectly able to pay a fair wage to their women employees but they will

not do it until they are forced to. Cotton mill stockholders might kick and complain, but if the operatives stuck to their guns they would win. Some factories and mills perhaps might shut down, unable to show a profit, but an establishment that cannot make a fair return for its employees' labor has no excuse for existence. It is a drain on the community.

Only nine states now have minimum wage laws for women, and most of these are very low minimums. Utah, for example, has a rate of \$7.50 per week for experienced women workers. California has the highest rate, \$16. These laws while desirable, are hard to pass and equally hard to enforce.

The real salvation for the woman worker must come through the trade union. Four million women, almost half of the total of women workers, could be enrolled with unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L. according to Miss Anderson of the Woman's Bureau. A surprisingly large number could go into craft unions. These include 47,000 bakery workers, 33,000 barbers, 75,000 shoe workers, 94,000 tobacco workers, 521,000 retail clerks, 239,000 garment workers, 81,000 hatters, 73,000 iron and steel workers, 70,000 laundry workers, 37,000 paper workers, 635,000 teachers, 437,000 textile workers, 114,000 hotel and restaurant employees. We should certainly not overlook the 205,000 women workers in various phases of the electrical industry!

Then there are women, a few of them at least, in such surprising occupations as molders, steam and operating engineers, coopers, lithographers. The railway carmen could claim 956 women members, Miss Anderson declares; the carpenters 24,000, the glass blowers 9,000, the painters 3,000, the longshoremen 320, the mine workers 355, and meat cutters and butchers 12,000.

"The organization of women is just a part of the greater problem of organizing the unorganized," says Miss Anderson. "The unorganized are largely the unskilled, and most women workers are unskilled. Until the 8½ million women now gainfully employed in the United States find a place in the ranks of organized labor, women will continue to work long hours for low wages, and so drag the whole scale of payment down."

The trade union is the only agency that has a chance to combat the machines in behalf of the women and a winning fight in their behalf would do a great deal to solve the industrial problems of America. In the first place, if women's wages were raised we would have more money in the hands of consumers, a more prosperous buying public. A rise in women's wages would automatically act to raise the wages of the unskilled men workers. This would ease up the economic pressure on some of the married women and make it possible for them to stay home, keep house, bring up a family, as they would prefer to do if their husbands' wages were sufficient. As these women turned back from industry to the home, many men now floundering in the dolorous depths of unem-

(Continued on page 162)

SPRING FASHIONS



Cloudless skies seem to smile a welcome to this jaunty new two-piece of printed silk smartly trimmed in a plain shade



From Paris, this Deja creation in a Jane Reyny print comes to captivate the mode



Photos by Herbert

Graceful, flowing lines ~ a tucked vestee and cuffs tied in small bows, indicate that this exquisite frock (right) is of the very newest ~

HATS

Gay new chapeaux gleam with gold tissue and brocade and are gorgeously trimmed with tinsel ribbons ~ beads, feathers, and glittering rhinestone pins



That Indispensable Adjunct to Radio Explained

By PROFESSOR C. M. JANSKY, Electrical Engineer, University of Wisconsin

IN the series of articles concluded in the February issue of THE JOURNAL an attempt was made to focus the attention and mind of the reader on the processes by which the electrical principles were discovered and how the modern electrical theory has been developed. The significance and interpretation of these theories will not be considered further, but before the subject is dismissed it may be worth while to point out one very fruitful consequence of Sir J. J. Thomson's breaking up of the atom. I refer to what many of the readers have

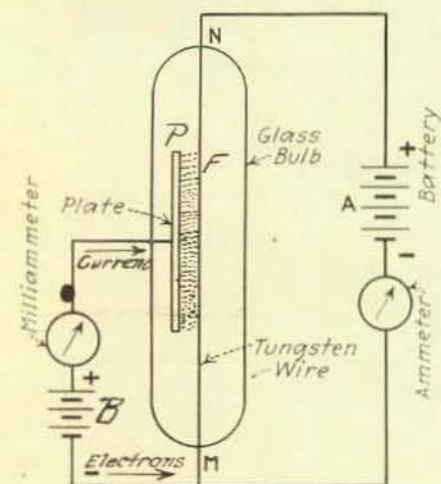


Fig. 1.

undoubtedly surmized, the theory of the electrical nature of matter. So long as the explanation of electricity was confined to attempts to determine its material structure, failure was inevitable. Many investigators had arrived at the conclusion that no further electrical discoveries were possible and that future investigations would be merely refinements of those already made. When the consequences of the destruction of the atom began to be more fully realized a whole new universe suddenly appeared on the mental horizon, and how wonderful and productive this subatomic universe has proved to be!

Heretofore matter was looked upon as dead, inert, inactive. A piece of wire was a piece of metal and nothing more. But now even a piece of wire has assumed a new significance and importance in man's conception of inanimate things as well as in electrical theory. Recently it has been discovered that the electrons in a piece of wire are not wholly quiescent, or inactive, but that even at ordinary changes of temperature some of them escape and produce an effect which can be translated into a noise. Speaking figuratively, even an apparently inert piece of metal is alive and can be made vocal. Matter is no longer considered as inert and dead, but as ever quivering with the incessant motion of the electrons of which it is composed and which under suitable conditions may break away from its associates in the material body and wander off into space seeking new adventures. In fact, photographs have been taken of their paths and like unrestrained youth, they cause destruction along their path. In fact, it is the destruction that marks their presence.

It is not of the uncoordinated movement

The vacuum tube, that indispensable adjunct of modern radio, is the first subject of Professor Jansky's new series on inventions and discoveries in the electrical field. You will want to read this, and all those following.

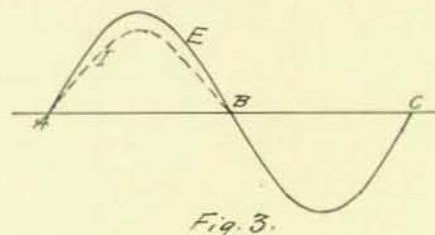
of the electrons that I wish to write today, but of their movement under the influence of applied electromotive forces and the effects of such movements.

Inexplicable Cause Confronts Inventor

In his early experiments with incandescent lamps, Thomas A. Edison noticed the presence of a bright glow during the process of exhaustion and while the filament was hot. No reasonable explanation of this strange phenomenon was possible, for electrical theory taught that a current of electricity followed the path of least resistance, and as the resistance of the filament was less than the resistance of the path through the rarified atmosphere in the bulb, the cause of the glow seemed inexplicable. To determine whether the flow was caused by a current of electricity, Edison inserted a wire into the bulb through the base between the two terminals of the filament and connected it through a galvanometer to one of the other lamp terminals in succession. The galvanometer showed a deflection, indicating a current, only when connected to the positive terminals of the lamp. This experiment was performed in 1881 and the electrical current through the rarefied gas in the bulb was for years known as the Edison effect, a name which served very well to inhibit inquiry as to its cause. For some reason or other, Edison failed to see any practical significance in this phenomenon and nothing further was done with it until radio

telegraphy began to make its appearance and the need for some detecting device more effective than the small vial filled with iron filings and called a coherer, became pressing. The fact that a current of electricity flowed through the galvanometer only when connected to the positive terminal indicated a unidirectional flow, and the possible use of the device as a rectifier for radio currents. This idea was worked out in 1905 by Professor J. A. Fleming, an English scientist, who inserted another electrode in the tube in much the same manner as Edison had done some 24 years before.

Perhaps the main reason why the Edison effect received so little attention from the time of its discovery until the first years of the twentieth century was its utter inconsistency with the prevalent theory of the



electric current, or perhaps it were more correct to say the physicists' ignorance of the essential nature of the electric current. When the investigations of J. J. Thomson on the passage of electricity through gases became understood, further attempts at the utilization of the Edison effect were made. In 1906, Mr. Lee DeForest presented a paper before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in which he described his invention called the audion. His explanation of the current through the tube was in accordance with the passage of electricity through rarefied gases. This is to say, according to his explanation, the presence of a gas in the tube was a necessary condition for the passage of the current. It was not until the significance of the electronic disruption of the atoms was more fully appreciated that a correct explanation of the Edison effect, and of the operation of the electron or vacuum tube was possible. Thomson's splitting the atoms into bits laid the foundation for the electron tube industry and its many applications. A brief review of this theory is, therefore, necessary for an understanding of the physical principles of the electron tubes to which have been applied so many different names.

The essential features of this theory as it applies to vacuum tubes is comparatively simple and easily understood. All material substances are assumed to consist of atoms and atoms are assumed to consist of electrons, negative electricity; and protons, positive electricity. The proton constitutes the nucleus of the atom and the electrons revolve around this nucleus just as the planets in our solar system revolve around the sun. Newton deduced his inverse square law of gravitation because it alone expressed the relation between the centrifugal force of the planets and the attraction of the sun. Likewise, the attraction of the proton or protons of the atoms for the electron is balanced by the centrifugal force of their motion. The electrons are thus assumed to be in perpetual motion just as the molecules of a liquid or a gas.

(Continued on page 163)

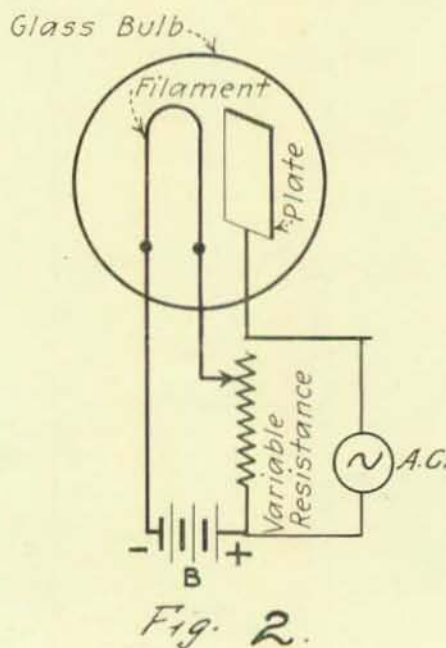


Fig. 2.

Union Finds Expression As Business Unit

By ARTHUR SCHADING, Business Manager, L. U. No. 1

LOCAL NO. 1 views that inasmuch as we, for eleven consecutive years, had agreements that it was too late to stop now, and furthermore, that we always had peace and some understanding with agreements and that the abolishing of an agreement only meant strife at a later date, so we might just as well have the fight and strife now as any other time, so we told the contractors to sign or fight. We waited and tried to persuade them to sign. For 30 days we argued and then a strike for 14 days settled the whole thing. The contractors signed and now I believe you would have to fight the contractors if you wanted to do business without an agreement.

You understand we went from \$10 a day to \$12 a day and to five days a week without a strike and all of this only shows the harmony that now prevails.

Agreements sometimes seem a disadvantage and a slow way of getting into action over some misunderstanding but it also helps to cool down some of the emotion that goes into many arguments and sometimes causes more strife than the original argument.

You must understand that an electrical workers' local (at least in St. Louis) is composed mentally from almost illiteracy to electrical engineers, and to find a spot of equalization, that is bring the high babies down a little and the low babies up a little, is some job and therefore this position (business manager) is that of a shock absorber. We aim to get one to consider that he can be neither the high baby nor the low baby in the local.

Anyone from a condition of the common people to one of prominence and the opportunities for the exercise of power and authority will undoubtedly be more practical in his distribution of that power and authority than one of a higher class but very often misunderstood by those more set in their individual ideals. To better illustrate the real meaning in this statement, I will tell a little story of an actual occurrence in a conversation between two vegetarians in Washington, D. C., in the year of 1918—during the recent war period.

The conversation had drifted to the 18th amendment or the "dry act" which gave one of the veteran vegetarians an "idea" as to how to make every one eat vegetables, and the interesting part of the scheme was something like this:

"Yes, that is the way to do it: You first want to stop them from selling beef to 'Save milk for the babies.' That would be the first slogan, especially during this war period, and after we get that started we can enlist the Jews' assistance by telling them 'They won't let you eat beef, let us stop them from eating pork,' and then 'We will save the sheep for wool.' That will be the scheme and we can make them all eat vegetables; starting hatred and treachery toward one another."

Now, you can realize how this applies itself daily in the labor world. We have what is termed the "calamity howlers." This class in the labor movement will constantly tell you how the local is going to hades or some other place that is no good. They will tell you about the terrible officers you have, but never offer a remedy, and usually oppose any set of officers or faction that may be in power. It is that individual or set of individuals that is like a large rock around the local's neck. They never

The full force of Mr. Schading's articles will be revealed when the full agreement of Local 1 with the electrical contractors of St. Louis is published. This will appear in a future issue.

get a good idea for the welfare of the organization or humanity, and in my personal contact with these individuals I find them opposed to all officers, no matter who they are, and usually opposed to all forms of government, regardless.

In a condensed form there are, to my opinion, two types of union men:

1. The constructive type, 2. The destructive type, and you will find in the hour of real necessity that the constructive type is the preserver of unionism.

The spirit of unionism—at least the outward aspect—is evidently changing. The Brotherhood, I believe, is becoming a business institution. The terrible fights, trials and tribulations that the founders and original battlers went through are fading in color, due to age.

New "ideas" must be engendered; new aspirations must be pointed out and the manner by which these may be attained set forth, for surely there is hardly an individual but desires to find success and to get along in the world, create for himself greater opportunities for the exercise of power and also a greater length of time to work along those lines most desired in harmony with the soul's desire for knowledge and experience, and thus forever stop the monotonous drudgery as it presents itself to the minds of the vast majority today, thus; "Five-day week shalt thou labor."

There is a loss of energy and power for those who stop to lament and magnify their troubles, wasting power that is essential to their success. This must be eradicated and we must learn to take life as it comes in a joyful spirit, realizing the great purpose back of it all and not looking upon it as an obstacle to advancement and unfoldment, but as an absolutely essential manifestation of the forces for our special benefit, and that is just exactly what it is. There is no question about this.

The trials and tribulations that the human being must go through are only sent him as a lesson or experience to measure his future by, the same as the ancient mathematicians agree, that 1, stood for so many, and 2, for so many more, and today mathematics is the only true and accurate science in so far as my knowledge is concerned. It is likewise with organized labor. You can only get out of it in proportion to what you put in. You can only reap as you sow. You cannot sow corn and reap wheat. You cannot sow hot air and reap anything else but hot air. You must put dollars in as it is dollars that you want to reap. It being a co-operative, or partnership, firm therefore you can not speak bad of or injure your partner without injury to yourself. You cannot build an institution out of your local by being represented by drunks or illiterates, because when you elect a representative you herald to the public "from him we go down." You must remember that there is no school or college that gives a diploma as a labor organization business

representative and they are not born; therefore, you as an organization must train him at your expense.

You can use a watt-meter to measure electricity but the only manner in which you can measure man is by character, and if he will use his training and knowledge honestly for your advantage do not place obstacles in his path, because it is much easier to find a method to wreck or destroy than it is to build. It takes an architect and good mechanics to build, but to destroy it only requires a fool.

Rheumatism Called Most Harmful

A new candidate for the doubtful honor of being the most dangerous and destructive of all human diseases was selected at the recent meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, at Hastings, England, by Sir William Willcox. The worst of all diseases, he asserts, is rheumatism. The fact that this disease is seldom the direct cause of death has blinded us, Sir William said, to the enormous damage that it does. Recent statistical investigations have proved, he reported, that chronic rheumatic troubles cause more loss of time and money to workmen and employers in England than does any other disease. Rheumatic conditions are frequent causes of other diseases. The prevention of rheumatism would save many times what it would cost. Since rheumatism usually results from some germ infection which is allowed to continue for years, notably from infected teeth, there is sound economic reason to insist that all such infections be treated and cured. Free dental clinics, where working people can be examined and treated, are advocated as a step toward control of the ravages of rheumatism. Medical examination of school children and of candidates for employment, followed by treatment of all infections thus disclosed, would go far to prevent, Sir William said, the enormous financial damage that rheumatism now does to the world.

Bobs and Hats Endorsed

In answering two questions from readers, the Editors of the Journal of the American Medical Association, official organ of the American medical profession, make two pronouncements of interest to men or women who are concerned about their hair. The first refers to the effects of the almost ubiquitous feminine bob. Laying at rest the frequent warning that bobbing may decrease the health or length of the hair, the editors say, "bobbing the hair probably has no permanent effect on it. It probably does not make it coarse or make it grow less vigorously or more vigorously, either for a short time or permanently." The other pronouncement is of interest to the masculine half of humanity. Referring to the present fad of going hatless in the summer and to the supposed benefits of sunlight on the hair, one of the editors describes this benefit as at least doubtful. "The personal opinion of the writer of this answer," he writes, "is that such exposure (extreme exposure of the hair to sunlight) is apt to be deleterious." The cause of baldness, this writer continues, is still unknown. Evidently there is no assurance that a habit of hatlessness will either cure it or prevent it.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

Conductor Compass

Lindbergh's success in the New York to Paris flight was aided by the use of the inductor compass. With this valuable instrument a galvanometer indicates the airplanes drift to the right or left of the course planned by knowledge of navigation.

Ambergris

Ambergris is a peculiar secretion usually found in a diseased whale. It is rather stocky and resembles wax of a disagreeable odor and of dark gray color. It is considered to be worth its weight in gold. It is only obtained by killing the whale, or it is found in a whale who has died or drifted ashore, when the lump of ambergris is decomposed. Ambergris will not float easily. It is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of perfumes and the alcoholic solution is the most odorous preparation of it, and is used to set the odor and as a refiner.

The whales containing ambergris are usually found near the land, and when the stuff is picked up on the shore, the carcass of a dead whale is usually in the vicinity. Lumps of ambergris obtained sell for from \$2,000 up to \$50,000 or more depending upon the size.

Sun Cure

Dr. Rollier, a famous Swiss sun cure expert, is demonstrating his methods in a tour of the principal parts of England. Dr. Rollier is the outstanding authority of the world on benefits coming from the sun. Tuberculosis and rickets have been cured in thousands of cases in Dr. Rollier's famous hospital in Leysin, Switzerland.

America has not been behind the times as to sun cure. For over 50 years the famous L Street Baths of L Street, South Boston, have catered to salt water bathers and sun cure patrons. The bathers use an abbreviated bathing suit so as to allow the sun to act upon the body without much covering. The combination of sunshine taken in moderation and salt water work wonders. The action of sun upon the body causes a chemical action which medical doctors state works wonders with the blood and tones the whole system. Every salt water beach should have private places where men, women and children could get the full benefit of the sun. This isn't a fad it is one of nature's great medicines long neglected.

The Human Eye

The human eye is the most common and at the same time one of the most remarkable optical instruments known. Human eyes are often imperfect in various ways, and have to be "corrected" or rather, aided in their work; for defective eyes themselves are seldom changed by spectacles or eyeglasses. Even a healthy eye has its limitations, and many optical instruments have been devised to help it to see things too far away or too small for ordinary vision. And finally there are many devices, such as cameras, stereopticons and other motion picture machines, that enable us to see things far away from, or long after, their actual occurrence. All of these devices for enabling us to see better, farther, or at a different time, are called optical instruments.

Metal Photographing

In the laboratory of the Bell Telephone Company in New York is a photographing machine which takes one millionth of an inch in diameter.

Cod Liver Oil

A few years ago slight value was placed upon cod liver oil. Today this wonderful oil has proven valuable by a convincing series of tests upon man and animals. Many workers bothered with colds can build up their systems against colds which handicap and cause a loss of time during the winter months. Cod liver oil has been called "bottled sunshine" because the internal effect on a person's system is similar to the effect gained by daily exposure to the sun. If you feel rundown, or are underweight, start taking Pure Norwegian Oil at the rate of two teaspoons a day, one in the morning and one at night. Gradually increase the dose to two tablespoons, one in the morning and one at night. Be consistent in your treatment. In the majority of cases the results are highly encouraging.

Double Decked Streets

In many of the large American cities double-decked streets are becoming an absolute necessity. The automobile traffic is so heavy that commercial progress has been slowed down to ox team speed. The great loss of life caused by automobile accidents will be cut down when the "double deck" plan is in operation. With lanes for rapid transit trains, lanes for commercial trucks, lanes for pleasure cars, and well-lighted and guarded lanes for pedestrians, this plan will surely follow.

Chlorine Gas

Chlorine gas was one of the principal gases used in the World war. Chlorine gas in its free state is very poisonous. In combination with chemicals it becomes useful for industrial purposes. Chlorine gas is used in making bleaching powder, chloroform, many new chemicals, new antiseptics. Chlorine is made by passing an electric current through a special salt solution made from common salt. The gas is then cleaned and sent forth in high pressure tanks.

Uses of Chlorine Gas

- Purification of city water systems.
- Making dangerous military gases.
- Sterilizing private water plants.
- Sterilizing bottled waters.

Loud Speakers

The battle for supremacy fought by the makers of horn loud speakers and cone loud speakers has been won by the cone loud speaker manufacturers. The cone loud speaker has the market demand. The horn loud speaker goes back onto the shelf with crystal receivers and other relics of the ancient past. Great competition is on among the cone speaker manufacturers in their attempt to produce the most artistic looking speaker. One eastern manufacturer has an artistic line of speakers with the loud speaker unit hidden behind the sails of a vessel. This speaker makes an attractive ornament for a mantelpiece or table in any home.

Flexible Films

The introduction of flexible celluloid film support was due to Eastman, the kodak king. It made the light weight roll film possible. The celluloid film is made like collodion from nitrated cotton, and its production involves a series of interesting chemical operations. The cotton, usually linters or waste from the textile industry, is carefully purified by treatment with solution of alkali, bleaching with chlorine and washing. The bales are then put through a drier, which breaks them up and then dries the loosened material. The dry cotton passes onto a nitrator, this may be a large pot with a revolving mixer. Here the cotton is immersed in a suitable mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. Nitration does not destroy the fibrous structure of the cotton but alters it chemically. The excess acid is whirled off centrifugally and the cast traces are removed by a very thorough washing. Then the water is removed not by drying but by displacement with grain in amyl alcohol, liquids which do not attack the cellulose nitrate. This also is done in a centrifugal extractor so that only a certain amount of the alcohol is retained. The nitrated cotton is then transferred to dissolvers—big rotary mixers in which it is stirred in organic solvents. These are usually methyl compounds such as methyl alcohol to which certain amounts of higher boiling solvents may be added. This is then thick and honey like and is termed "Dope." It is then filtered under great pressure to remove undissolved specks and fibres and is ready to crate. The "Dope" is furnished in large drums to the coating machines, the chief feature of which is huge, slowly rotating wheels of polished metal. The sticky mass is spread on these, dried, and rolled up as an even transparent film five-one-thousandth of an inch in thickness.

Natural Gas

A gas of the greatest importance and which is given to us by nature is natural gas. This is obtained from wells or rather small holes driven deep into the earth, sometimes in localities where petroleum is found and sometimes where none is present. It is composed chiefly of hydrocarbons, that is, gases which consist of combinations of carbon and hydrogen united into various combinations of chemicals. The chief of the hydrocarbons is methane, a gas containing 25 per cent hydrogen and 75 per cent carbon. Natural gas also often contains a considerable amount of gasoline of such a quality that it is used to enrich the low grade gasoline produced elsewhere and make it fit for automobile engines. Natural gas is used for heating in place of artificial illumination gas, and is often pumped for hundreds of miles through pipe lines to cities where it is consumed. Another large use for natural gas is in the manufacture of carbon black or gas black, one of the pigments used in the manufacture of black paint, but more especially in the manufacture of rubber tires for automobiles. One of the reasons why modern tires give greater mileage than tires used to give is the improved quality obtained by using gas black in their manufacture. Some states prohibit gas black making because it wastes natural gas.



RADIO



AN IMPROVED BROWNING-DRAKE RECEIVER

EDITED BY JOHN M. CLAYTON

In the following receiver the Browning-Drake will be presented as a stage of tuned

One 25 ohm fixed resistance unit.
Five UX type binding posts.
Eight binding posts on a terminal strip of hard rubber or bakelite.
One UX199 tube
Three UX201-A tubes



radio frequency amplification, a detector and three stages of impedance-coupled amplification. This is preferably a storage battery layout.

The panel view of the set is shown in the illustration herewith. The two large dials control resonance (tuning) in the first tube circuit, and tuning in the second tube circuit. The small dial at the right of the second large dial is the "sensitivity" dial. This control is the regeneration control associated with the detector tube. The two rheostats are controlled by the two knobs at the extreme right. The headset can be plugged into the left hand jack for detector reception, or in the right hand jack for loud speaker operation. Although not absolutely necessary, the voltmeter shown between the two tuning dials is a great aid to proper adjustment of filament voltage. It may be omitted if desired.

The switch to the left of the jacks is used to turn on or off the A battery to the tubes.

The complete list of material required for the Browning-Drake receiver is as follows:

One hard rubber or bakelite panel 3/16 x 7 x 24 inches.

One sub base of hardwood 1/2 x 7 x 23 inches.

One 30 ohm rheostat.

One 6 ohm rheostat.

One filament switch.

One .0001 mfd. fixed mica condenser (antenna coupling).

One .00025 mfd. grid condenser with 8 megohm leak.

One .001 mfd. fixed condenser.

One 1.0 mfd. by-pass condenser.

One neutralizing (midget variable) condenser.

One UX112 tube
Cabinet, and necessary A and B batteries and Loud Speaker.

One .0005 mfd. variable condenser with vernier dial.

One .00025 mfd. variable condenser with vernier dial.

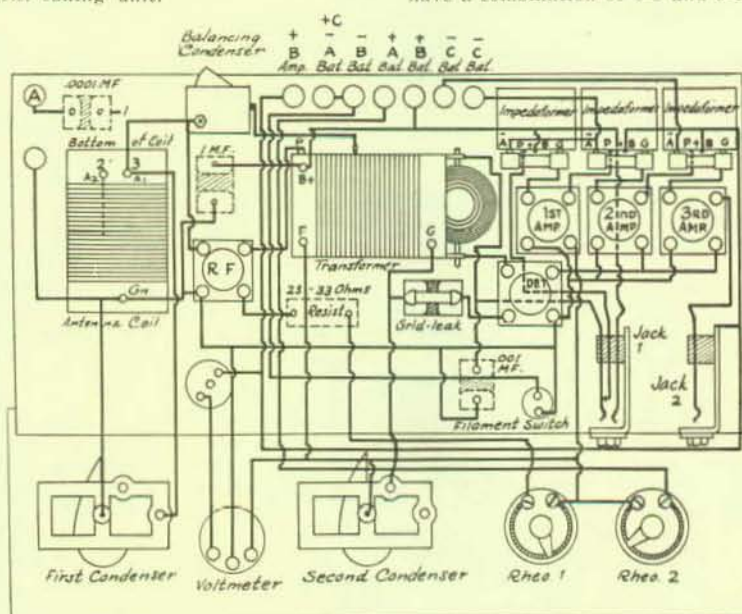
One antenna tuning unit.

One r.f. tuning unit.

followed exactly as there is sufficient panel space to allow for considerable lee-way in all directions. The large holes are for shafts of the various parts. Condensers of different types will require slightly different mounting holes. A template comes with almost all of the present-day low loss condensers so no trouble should be experienced in assembling the parts.

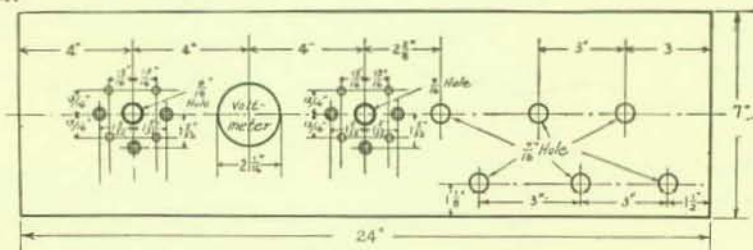
The exact layout of the baseboard and the apparatus which is to be mounted on it is immaterial. A suggestion of a convenient layout can be secured from a little study of the picture diagram of the completed set, shown in the illustration. In this illustration, the panel has been turned down flat so that you can get an idea of how the panel and its apparatus are related to the baseboard assembly. The set can be completely wired by running the connections as shown in this diagram. All of the parts are so labelled that one will have no difficulty in locating each piece of apparatus.

The "first condenser" is the .0005 mfd. variable and the "second condenser" is the .00025 mfd. one. The voltmeter, as previously mentioned, is optional. If it is used it should have a combination of 0-8 and 0-150 volts, so



PICTURE DIAGRAM

6-16



DRILLING TEMPLATE

6-15

One A and B battery voltmeter (optional).
One single and one double circuit jack.
Three Impedance coupling units.

Six lengths of No. 14 buswire.
The panel layout is shown in the illustration. These dimensions do not have to be

that both A and B battery voltages can be measured.

When wiring the set particular pains should be taken to see that the connection between the stationary plates of the first condenser and the grid of the first tube is kept away from all other leads, and is run directly between these terminals. This also applies to the lead running from the plate of the r.f. tube to the primary of the radio frequency transformer. The grid leak and grid condenser should be mounted as close to the grid terminal of the detector tube as possible and the stationary plates of the second condenser should connect direct to the grid condenser. The plate and grid leads on the audio fre-

(Continued on page 163)

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

Ground Detector Outfits

Ungrounded systems should be equipped with some form of ground detector for indicating grounded circuits. For systems up to and including 300 volts A C or D C lamps or voltmeter directly connected between the line and the ground are used. It is permissible, however, to use lamps and meters up to and including 750 volts when the connection to the ground is made through a push button.

Above 750 volts a continuously indicating ground detector of the electro-static or glow type mounted on brackets on the top of the switchboard is used.

Heating of Field Coils

Heating of field coils may develop from any of the following causes:

- (a) Too low speed
- (b) Too high voltage
- (c) Too great forward or backward lead of brushes
- (d) Partial short circuit of one coil
- (e) Overload

Like a doctor the electrical worker must first detect the symptom and then remove the cause.

Call Bell Wiring

In wiring for call bells on a new or old installation the wireman should mark his three principal wires, namely:

- 1. Bell battery wire.
- 2. Button battery wire.
- 3. Button bell wire.

All kinds of bell combinations can be worked out with these three wires properly connected.

The bell battery wire starts from one side of the bell battery or bell transformer and connects with one side of each bell in the system.

The button battery wire starts from the other side of the battery or transformer and connects with one side of each button.

The button bell wire runs from each button to the bell it is desired to control.

Single Phase Motors

Single phase motors are built in several different types, viz: Repulsion, repulsion conduction and conduction types, and are for constant or variable speed service. The repulsion induction type is the most generally used of all single phase motors and is furnished for constant and variable speeds.

Protective Relays

Protective relays for use with generator voltage regulators have been developed for the purpose of automatically lowering the voltage of a generator when abnormal current or voltage occur on the system and also to protect the system from any sudden rise in voltage if for any reason the relay contacts should stick, resulting in full field excitation being applied to the generators.

Relays have been designed for resetting either by hand or automatically, although for general application relays for setting by hand are recommended. Automatic resetting may result in setting up line surges, as the relay continue to cut the resistance in and out of the field circuit, depending upon the voltage variations, although the line may not be cleared of the original cause of trouble.

Cartridge Heaters

Cartridge type heaters are used where it is desired to concentrate a large amount of heat in a small space. They consist of a brass shell in which the coiled heating element is contained. They have been developed especially for such applications as cigarette-making machines, shoe machines, etc. In machines of this kind they are installed by inserting in a hole drilled in the casting which transmits the heat to the material being treated. The maximum operating temperature of these heaters is 800 degrees Fahrenheit.

Transformer Dryer

In installing oil-insulated transformers of high voltage it is necessary to dry out thoroughly the core and coils before filling with oil. This can be done by circulating heated air through the transformer windings. If electric power is available the most convenient device for this service consists of an electric air heater combined with a blower. The heater and blower will raise the temperature of 800 to 850 cubic feet of air per minute, from 25 degrees to 90 degrees. The temperature is held at about 85 degrees so as to avoid injuring the coil insulation.

Handling Machinery

In hoisting or moving motors or generators use your head and play safe. Correctly estimate the weight to be hoisted. Use a good strong block and falls. Don't attempt to hoist a one-inch rope load with a quarter-inch clothes line. Remember that a ten-horsepower motor does the work of ten horses. In order to do this work the motor requires proper copper winding and a proper frame of the required weight to properly house a ten-horsepower revolving armature. All of this means dead weight to hoist and it also means that the International Brotherhood electrical worker who plays safe will live and linger and careless workers will live and regret.

Safety Switches

Enclosed safety switches of all kinds are a direct help towards better electrical construction. In various installations the use of safety switches and button control of electrical machinery has established conduit wiring on a firm basis. Open wiring on cleats and knobs and wooden moulding are rapidly becoming things of the ancient past. Metal moulding is not as satisfactory as it may be made to appear by manufacturers. Mechanics experience difficulty in getting metal moulding properly lined up on ceiling runs. The multiplicity of parts required is another serious drawback. In direct comparison conduit requires few tools; the needed fittings are easily estimated and stocked and runs can be lined up and fastened securely and finished to match the interior finish easily.

Short-Circuited Shunt Field

A short circuited shunt field can be found by the same test, the voltmeter deflection being least on the defective coil. The short circuiting of one field coil may easily result in burning out of one or more of the others if full voltage is applied to the circuit, unless a resistance equivalent to that of a perfect coil is included in the circuit.

Single-Phase Motors

Single phase alternating current motors are at the present time extremely popular in sizes from 1/75 to 1/15 horse power. The industrial demand is for these motors to be built into:

- Vacuum Cleaners
- Hand Shapers
- Sewing Machines
- Electric Drills
- Portable Machine Tools
- Small Blowers
- Motion Picture Machines
- Advertising Devices
- Office Devices

Ratio Adjuster

The ratio adjuster is a convenient and reliable device for changing taps in high voltage windings of standard high voltage transformers. The tap leads are carried direct to the ratio adjusting mechanism located beside the tap coils. In this way complicated leads and terminal boards are dispensed with. The ratio adjuster is actuated through an insulating rod connecting the mechanism with the dial and handle which is located above the oil level. A hand hole in the cover is provided immediately above the dial in the larger sizes of transformers. The voltage must always be removed from the transformer when taps are being changed.

Slate Panels

Black marine finished slate makes an excellent panel. Slate is one of the strongest and most serviceable materials known for this service, and where the voltage of live parts mounted upon it does not exceed 750 volts, its insulating properties are entirely satisfactory. Where necessary for insulation on voltages above 750 black marine-finished marble panels are required.

In appearance black marine-finished slate is a dull velvety black which may easily be kept in good condition, and when rubbed with oil this finish will not show oil stains. This feature is of special importance where oil circuit breakers are mounted directly on panels.

Polyphase Motors

Polyphase conduction motors are built in two types: Squirrel cage and slip ring or wire-wound types. The squirrel cage rotor type has a nearly constant speed (starting torque high) and is the type most generally used for driving machinery. The slip ring motor is adapted for a speed variation ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent and is also used for constant speed service. Both squirrel cage and slip ring type motors can be supplied for any frequency or voltage and for different speeds.

Lightning Arrester

A lightning arrester may be compared to the steam safety valve. When an abnormal amount of steam is generated the increased pressure opens the safety valve. Lightning is an abnormal electrical pressure. The arrester is planned so as to try to stop this abnormal lightning pressure. Sometimes it does and other times it does not. An arrester sure to operate under all conditions has not been produced. Millions have been spent to perfect such a device from the time of Benjamin Franklin to the present.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO., RADIO DIVISION

Editor:

At our last regular meeting of February 2 our new officers previously elected took charge. Among the six Brothers was Brother Montgomery, who left St. Louis last fall to take charge of KRGF at Pitcher, Okla. Brother Montgomery was in the city on a short visit, and showed those present some interesting views of the small town in which he is located. From the pictures it was readily seen that Pitcher is one of those typical Oklahoma boom towns in which a fire, if given a good start, could wipe out the entire town within a few hours. According to Montgomery this almost happened a short time ago when fire broke out in a garage on Main Street, and before it was extinguished it had partly demolished considerable of the business district.

At this meeting a question was brought up by Brother Montgomery as to whether there existed a form of contract which the station owner could be asked to sign with the business manager. The contract to be in effect that the station owner employ only members of L. U. No. 1 as operators and engineers for the duration of time specified in the contract. Examination showed no such form of contract existed and a motion, which was carried, was brought before the meeting instructing the secretary to draw up a form of contract embodying these ideas, and to present it before the next regular meeting for discussion.

We are indeed sorry to relate that which might have been a fatal accident to one of our Brothers recently. Brother Thomas R. McLean, chief engineer of station KWK, the International Life Insurance Station, of St. Louis, suffered a severe accident when he received a high voltage shock which rendered him unconscious for over two hours. Two doctors worked over him for five hours, during which time artificial respiration by means of the pulmotor was resorted to. After this period Brother Mac rallied sufficiently to resume his duty and we are happy to relate that so far no serious after effects have developed. Exact details are lacking as to the cause of the accident. It was said that a high voltage condenser blew out and in some manner caused the voltage to jump across and into the remote broadcast lines and up to a pair of head phones which Brother Mac was wearing at the time the accident occurred.

Our next regular meeting is scheduled for February 23, at which time quite a few important features will be presented.

DELMAR W. FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The storm clouds have passed and Local Union No. 2 basks in the sunshine of peace and harmony and naturally we feel that we would like to have the rest of the Brotherhood know that L. U. No. 2 is again a group of officers and men united for the good of themselves and the Brotherhood at large, and a spirit of harmony and co-operation which we have so long lacked is again in evidence. At the last election, in

READ

A Union

Is more than a local organization.
It is national and international
in scope.

And the best mirror of this international entity is the local correspondence.

A

Fine Bunch
of
Letters, Boys.

December, an almost entirely new personnel of officers was elected, namely: President, H. Atchison; vice president, D. Taylor; recording secretary, George Daegle; financial secretary, J. Ready; first inspector, C. Fogg; second inspector, G. Turple; foreman, E. Merrett; trustee, E. Green; business representative, W. Wagner; treasurer, W. Wagner; executive board, J. M. Carter, C. Frank, C. Fogg, R. Duffner, C. Wade, J. Ready; delegates central trades, J. M. Carter, John DeVoke, W. Wagner; press representative, J. M. Carter.

We feel that the officers now presiding will exert every effort to uphold the traditions and principles of organized labor and conduct their offices in a manner which will reflect credit upon themselves and their organization.

Just a word with reference to the city lighting contract job which is presumably to be let some time next month. While apparently it promises to be a big job, we believe the number of linemen to be employed is going to be comparatively small. Times are rather dull here at present, approximately 15 men being unemployed in L. U. No. 2.

We wish to call attention to the fact that U. S. Senator Hawes is sponsoring a bill in the Senate, which, if passed, will prohibit merchandise made by convict labor from being distributed in other states. We suggest that the various locals forward to him resolutions favoring the passage of this bill, which is known as Senate Bill 1940 and House Bill 7729. We feel any moral support which locals can give Senator Hawes is advisable.

With reference to Brother Schading's ideas regarding verbal contracts, we wish wholeheartedly to agree with him that verbal contracts are not the best in the world. Experience has taught that agreements written in ink, signed and attested are much more liable to be fulfilled. And that's that.

J. M. CARTER.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The enclosed photo represents the "gang" that started the outside switching station for the local electric light company. The station is being constructed on the west side of the river and is controlled from the east side. All cables are laid on the river bed. The switch board is 66,000 volt with 110,000 volt spacing.

In answer to Brother Hudson, of L. U. No. 329, would say that we use a quarterly button issued by our Building Trades Council and find that it works very well when worn but as yet some of the boys do not wear the button.

The Central Labor Union is sponsoring educational, social and athletic activities in this vicinity which we expect will help the labor movement hereabouts.

Our Building Trades Council has started agitation for the five-day week. The five-day week is now enjoyed by the Painters' and Decorators' Local Union No. 257, and has proved a benefit from all accounts. Of course the electrical trade is situated differently from the decorating trades, but I believe that Local No. 7 is in favor of the five-day week.

Will any local that enjoys the five-day week let us know through the WORKER how it works out.

PAUL E. CANTY.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

During the past year I have been working with non-union men of other crafts and certainly was thankful that I had a card when I saw what they had handed to them. If organized labor could only educate the non-union man! For he is ignorant to the degree that he is not a union man. Schooling could do this, and while on this subject, I want to say that we have a night school which meets Monday and Thursday nights for two hours, and usually gets so interesting that it lasts longer. It is equivalent to any college class, because we have an expert in the line or branch of electrical work we are studying, and are taught on that particular phase of it. In this way we receive expert instruction at all times on all subjects.

I really think the I. B. E. W. should outline a night school course for its locals and have a book to go along with the special course; say a course of two years. In this way we would have something definite in view and a good guide to go by. Quite a few journeymen members of Local No. 22 have been asking or rather demanding that the helpers attend this night school.

I see where Brother Robert Petersen receives his degree in electrical engineering this spring, and we wish Bob all the luck in the world, and hope that in the next few years Local No. 22 will have other members as fortunate.

Brother L. C. Sprecher came back from down south recently with a number of new ideas as to how we can corral a lot of work which is being done by the light company here, and I hope we are able to use them to good advantage.

H. H. WALKER.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The outlook for spring work is not very encouraging at present. Later on, however, a boom is expected in construction work and several large projects are expected along by summer. About half of our members are out altogether or on part time, and all on the unemployment list will be taken care of before traveling Brothers are put to work,

which looks fair from our angle inasmuch as several of our members have been put to it for the past few years to scrape up money for dues. And we were compelled to shelve our group insurance plan for the present rather than increase the rates, and thereby risk a loss of members.

The Huntington Quarry outfit have a job at Ft. Leonard Wood near here, a small job comparatively, but likely to develop into considerable work if present government plans are carried out. This is the



OUTSIDE SWITCHING STATION FOR UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. A STONE & WEBSTER JOB. SHOWING MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 7.

outfit which handles the cotton mill work and factory work down in Dixie and along the Southern Atlantic seaboard. Unfortunately this particular operation is one we cannot very well handle owing to a scarcity of fair trades on the job, and in their home stamping ground the locals are too small and territory not well enough organized for labor to do much with them. This is a case where a toad in a small puddle gets big enough to jump into a much larger one. To a layman in the movement like myself it would seem a good idea for the international body to try to do something with these big concerns, and if necessary put a representative in the field to lick them in line, which might be in the end as effective a job by an International Office representative for the good of the Brotherhood as the policy of sending these high pressure men to the locals (like 28) to lick the reactionary members into line.

Our five-day week has not brought all the blessings we anticipated, and after eight months of observing came I would advise all locals putting same into new agreements to be sure to get same money per week as for five and a half day week, and they will have that much tangible gain, for the employers seem to be able to extract the extra four hours out of the gang in five days and the result of giving more men employment is not always realized.

In closing, will say the past year in Baltimore, as far as our work was concerned, was about normal and this winter has been about the same and while there may be a little flurry of work in the summer and fall, I do not expect it will be necessary for us to send to the coast to get the men.

S. G. HATTON.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The top of a pole is not the summit of our attainment, it's the building of a strong morale, causing all members to work together.

It is the fault of all of us, to grasp things as they are, to be unreal in our sentiments and crude in our judgments, and to be carried off by fancies, instead of taking the trouble to be logical, clear and consistent in

our knowledge. In consequence, when we hear opinions put forth on any new subject we have no principle to guide us in balancing them; we do not know what to make of them; we turn them to and fro as if to discriminate between them, but with no means of discriminating.

Our rapidly growing city presents perplexing problems and efforts are being made in many directions to deal with them. We elect men to public office for any old reason except that they are fitted for the office to which elected, and we are surprised after election, when we discover they are not fitted; and, that they are a detriment to our union and not an aid. We are well organized and know how to go about making our wants known. Our political potentates endeavor to make out that they are of much greater importance than they really are and, therefore, greatly lessening their real importance and losing the respect and confidence of the public. There is one thing that they do not seem to realize and that is that they are the servants of the people, and paid with the people's money.

Those who read the daily papers are usually impressed with the fact that these officials are the people's master, which is merely another indication of misplaced opinion, overstepping the bounds of discretion, and vicious in the fact that their real object is ingeniously concealed in complying with the law.

It is not an American custom to permit the servants to dictate what is good for the household. You would naturally suppose that it is their duty to present both sides impartially. But they do not and, therefore, they have warranted distrust by their own self-evident unfairness.

Disguise the fact as you may; hide it all you can, those officials cannot conceal the fact that while their ultimate object is economy and fairness, its immediate effects are unlimited confusion and incalculable loss.

Workers have a remedy for that sort of thing and it's very simple. There is no use complaining against arrogance, because time has proven that complaining never was a remedy. There is no argument to the effect that the officials are an absolute essential. They are something that is good for the public, provided only that they operate for the public good, with untiring energy in supporting their best interests that will be an enduring remembrance.

It is not for us to draw aside the veil which hides the sanctuary of private life, but we may be permitted to say that in all social relations they are affable, polite and kind, cheerful and friendly, especially so among those whom they particularly favor with their friendship.

JOHN F. MASTERSON.

L. U. NO. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor:

There is no question but that they all will be surprised to see a letter from Local No. 41, but of course Brothers, this must be overlooked to some extent, as our past press secretary was too busy electrifying movie houses for the pleasure of the public at large. Therefore, we are going to give him a little credit as we all can enjoy some of his ambitions, by visiting some of the movies in which

he got his bread and lard (butter on Sundays and pay days).

On account of holding other offices in Local No. 41, I was tempted to decline the nomination as press secretary, but after thinking the matter over I felt that time would govern itself in such a way that we would be able to get word of Local No. 41 in the minds of other locals. Now that I have this coming out speech off my mind I can hear someone shout "Let's go!"

The results of our recent election are as follows: President, Raymond Leff; vice president, Ed. Hansen; recording and press secretary, H. Fink; financial secretary, George Willax; treasurer, John Holzer; trustees, E. Larkin, A. Matthias and Stanley White; foreman, H. Bauer; inspectors, George Waldorf and C. Klein.

At this time we wish to commend our past president, Brother J. Holzer, who has served our local for the last four years and we must say that he handled that office to perfection, wherein his decisions were always trustworthy and upright. Upon leaving this office he was presented with a very fine fountain pen and pencil set and he certainly expressed his gratitude to the rank and file. Also at this time our newly-elected president spoke a few words and finally ended up by saying OKMNX. So I would take it from that that Brother Leff will be OKMNX.

Well, Brothers, the conditions here in Buffalo are not as good now as they have been in the past, as the members of our local are starting to come in on the out-of-work list. We enjoyed a no-unemployed condition here for the last two months of last year and it certainly felt good to know that all of our Brothers would enjoy a merry Christmas.

This being the heart of winter, the construction work in general is slowing down, but we always have the future to look to.

This is the case here in Buffalo; we are looking ahead for better weather conditions as the city of Buffalo is going to put up a number of buildings this year. There will be a new city hall, city court and a number of new school buildings, and they contemplate additional work to some of our present school buildings.

Brothers, the things that I have just mentioned certainly do not mean that Buffalo is open to the traveling Brothers, as with the number of our own members who are now out of work we can handle the conditions very easily.

On January 1, we received an increase of \$1 per day, which now gives us \$1.37½ per hour, and at this time we are to thank Brother A. Bennett, of the I. O., many times for this two-year agreement that we are now enjoying, as he had a fight on his hands to bring about these conditions.

In closing, I would state, as an editor would say, you must live to learn, so perhaps by the time Brother Bugnizet is ready for the next JOURNAL dope we can learn of something more interesting to broadcast from Station I. B. E. W.

Being treasurer of the Brother Fred Oestrich Benefit Fund of Local No. 41, from whence an I. O. endorsed appeal had been sent out to all locals of the I. B. E. W. under date of October 31, 1927, we wish to extend our thanks to the various locals that have so generously contributed to this worthy cause and also to jack up the very many locals that have not as yet been heard from. I would add at this time that the locals that received and filed this appeal will dig it out and reconsider it, as there is no local that can do too much for a disabled member and Brother.

The following is a list of the locals that have already contributed to the worthy cause of Brother Fred Oestrich, of Local Union No. 41: Mrs. B. Neiss is mother of Brother

Rothwell, who lost his life as a lineman of Syracuse.

Local No.	Amount	Local No.	Amount
Mrs. B. Neiss	1.00	417	2.00
269	5.00	45	5.00
113	5.00	292	2.00
598	5.00	117	3.00
33	2.00	51	5.00
418	2.50	723	5.00
17	10.00	595	5.00
382	5.00	444	10.00
134	25.00	58	10.00
22	5.00	586	10.00
140	5.00	240	2.00
73	5.00	340	2.50
139	5.00	711	5.00
509	5.00	494	10.00
567	5.00	1002	3.00
787	5.00	653	2.00
195	5.00	84	5.00
122	5.00	86	10.00
124	10.00	145	5.65
98	5.00	41	100.00
242	1.00	8	5.00
261	10.00	226	2.00
106	10.00	375	10.00
317	3.00	1156	2.00
28	5.00	363	16.25
617	5.00	224	6.00
40	5.00	153	2.00
1147	5.00	854	5.00
636	2.00	397	2.00
413	10.00	135	2.00

Trusting that we will be able to add a number of more locals on our next month's report, and thanking you again for the assistance already given, I am with best wishes,

H. A. FINK.

L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

My gawsh, I hafta write but it sure is nexta the impossible right now, and here's the reason. I just put a new coil in my radio and Boy! wat a difference it makes. If I don't get Chile without opening the window I'll be sore. I'm not going to tell you how many tubes there is in the set or how much D. X. I get, for although I'm a good fisherman, I'll not tell all I know, and anyway I don't believe you'd believe me. Suffice it to say that the old set works like a charm now.

Our business representative, Brother Woolley, took Mrs. Woolley to the Swedish Hospital a few weeks ago where she underwent a very serious operation; the wife and myself were up to see her Sunday evening and had quite a chat with her. She looks and feels fine and is in the best of spirits, and when one can face the issue as she did with that do or die spirit which says "I know I'll pull through all O. K." that's real stuff, and of such is Mrs. Woolley, and we're sure mighty glad to see her coming along as nicely as she is. Here's to Mrs. Woolley. A wonderful mother, a lovely wife and a tireless worker in the Ladies' Social Club. God speed her recovery that she may again take her place with all of us.

A few weeks ago I received the report of the third annual meeting of the stock holders of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association and have read same through and noted the growth from December 31, 1925, to December 31, 1927. Also the list of insurance now issued by the association. The officers are to be complimented on the efficient manner in which the business of the U. C. I. A. has been handled. More power to the officers and to the Union Cooperative Insurance Association.

Miss Dorothy Leaf, daughter of Brother Carl and Mrs. Leaf, gave a cootie party at her home two weeks ago to some of her school friends. They all enjoyed themselves,

especially the young fellow that won the teething ring. Hold 'er, Newt.

By the way Carl, we just finished up that herring (Swedish style) that I told you about, sure was good but Boy! Howdy! it sure makes you thirsty.

March the first will see the opening of the New Seattle Theatre which is sure some swell dump; wonderful carpets where you sink to your knees with each step, etc. The color scheme is really a thing of great beauty and anyone having an eye for that can find plenty to feast his eyes on within its four walls and ceiling.

Well, Brother Hilpert, how goes it in Detroit by now? Write a long letter to No. 46 and I'll read it to the boys. Were the boys in Detroit glad to see you, and did they accept your card with a smile? The Union Record went on the rocks for fair and suspended publication Saturday, February 18. The old boat was terribly leaky and it's a wonder she hung together as long as she did. No. 46 never got her money back that she loaned the Union Record. That's history now.

Say, how in heck can I write with that radio blah! blahing in my ears? Cut out the writing. —'s funny I never thought of that, well c. u. later.

Here's Chile now, let's tune in on a chicken tamalie. Boy, I'm starved.

W. C. LINDELL.

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Several of the Brothers seem to like my stuff and passed compliments on same, namely Brothers Whipple, L. U. No. 181, Edwards, No. 317; Slanker, No. 474, and Thomas, No. 559. Thanks, Brothers, keep up the good work, maybe we will get some results later. Brother Finger of L. U. No. 124 also has some good remarks.

Brother Roy Smith of L. U. No. 76 takes some exceptions to my sentiments. He says we need not worry about our officials, neither do they worry about us. He says they can neither drag us up or down, neither do they seem to drag us much forward. He goes on to say it is up to the rank and file to inject a little old time unionism and Brotherhood; that's right, but let the I. O. do the same. Drop the insurance racket and preach unionism and Brotherhood. Get out and get some new members and not try to bleed the old ones for all they got. Organize some of these big jobs and power companies. Dig into some of these company unions that are taking all the workers away from the I. B. E. W.

Brothers, I hate to say it, but it looks like the I. O. is just trying to hold what members they have by offering us insurance and pension after 20 years standing and 65 years of age. That is all right for the old members, but no inducement for young blood which any organization needs. That is a good inducement for men of 45 years of age. I am not knocking the insurance and pension,

but as we have them, let's get some inducements for the young men to join and build up our organization and line up some of these non-union jobs and better our conditions, then we will have money to buy insurance and lay away a little for a rainy day.

Brother William Peery, card No. 6004, initiated December 5, 1901, by L. U. No. 40 of St. Joseph, Mo., applied for pension, but was told by the I. O. that they did not have any record of him prior to the split in 1913. So if any of you older Brothers, especially the linemen, are thinking about your pension you had better start looking up your old receipts. The Reed-Murphy faction did not turn over any of their records so this is no fault of the present I. O.

L. U. No. 53 lost a good Brother the past month, Brother Bert Barron, who always attended meetings and kept his dues in advance from one to three months.

I am glad to hear that some of the scribes are taking to my line and I don't think a few raps hurt anybody. You know too much praise is apt to make the I. O. high-hatted, autocratic and capitalistic, as Brother Jack Cronin is wont to say. So let's hear from you. See what a few raps a few months ago got me last month, quite a few compliments thanks to Brother Joe Whipple and the rest. So long.

JOS. CLOUGHLEY.

L. U. NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

A month ago there were quite a few of our fellows out of work, but it looks as if we have started on our "good" 1928 for our present membership, as all the boys are busy.

I regret very much that I was unable to attend the meeting of the building trades which President McSorley and various international representatives of the different unions of the Building Trades Council attended. But I am told that no dirty linen was washed, and after several forceful talks a program for a much more effective Building Trades Council was drawn up. Of course, it's the old story. It is up to every individual, singly and collectively, whether or not the building tradesmen will have a real council.

I just learned that a number of our boys accepted the invitation of Local No. 106, of Jamestown, to attend their annual banquet. I am now waiting for reports to trickle as to the behavior.

Brother A. C. (Alternating Current) Rosenberg has successfully separated himself from his appendix and no doubt at this reading he is looking for more switchboards to hook up.

Brother Harry Lauder milk is back with us again and seems to like work, as he is on the Lawrence Hotel job with several of the boys who say he should reduce if he keeps up his present stride. The Lawrence Hotel job, along with the Ford Hotel project, has been a great help these past months.

Well, Mr. Editor, I will close now but first I must say I am wondering if any more locals of Pennsylvania have snapped into it and realize the benefits of our young state association, and sent in their per capita to same.

J. B. WARDELL.

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

So without contracts we are working, in other words open shop, American plan; this creation of "A" and "B" men certainly played hell with Local No. 60. I venture to say there isn't another local in the entire system with such a foolish creation as we have. Why this was wished on us by the

CORRECTION

Due to a slip of the pen, Frank Tustin, of Local Union No. 46, was named Business Representative in his article on page 64 of the February number of the Journal. This is an editorial error. The Business Representative of Local Union No. 46 is our capable Brother, W. H. Woolley. Apologies are hereby made to Brother Tustin and Brother Woolley, and to Local Union No. 46.

International Representative I don't know, but it certainly was a hard blow and our loss will be the gain of other locals to stay away from such rotten stuff. Work is slow here now. Every "B" man working, about nine "A" men loafing, including myself, but don't want to work under such conditions. Not only that, but boycotting seems to be a favorite pastime for some shop bosses; either they don't know the law on boycotting or just plain ignorant, as I have been told that I couldn't work for them unless the big boy said it was O. K. There are two or three of our boys here who were kept from making a living at their trade for a year once, through the babbling tongue of an ex-member.

Brothers, I have about explained our conditions as best I can, use your own mind about looking for work here in sunny San Antonio, where the sunshine spends the winter. That's not all that spends the winter here. Professional bums and static also visit us every winter. Once in a while a strayed financier gets hung here.

I read where Brother Jim Davies of Local No. 59 passed away. One good soul gone. I remember when I was a cub Jim always handed me a bit of useful advice while working in Dallas. May he find peace on his last journey.

We have corralled Charles Hays, the maintenance man at the Aztec theatre. Charles just won't have a thing to do with our local. Said he didn't have to have a card and refused to listen to our committee. We used a little strategy by getting the matter before the operators and stage hands and when the committee called on the manager, a little old 75 pound runt, and a "kike" at that, he forced Charles to take a card or lose his precious job. So seeing his predicament, Charles agreed to get a card. I personally am glad to see this straightened out, but I can't say how long he will stay right as this is not the first time this affair has happened, but it goes to show what the I. A. T. S. E. union can do. The stage hands told the Jew if he ever came on the stage they would throw him out unless he gets right with Local No. 60.

A letter from our sister local No. 500 in the WORKER was a surprise, but a good one, and from what I can understand it's a good local as we have lost two of our boys to that local. Met an old face a few days ago in the person of Bill White. Bill was once city electrician. Hope he stays with us and shares our good times. Brother Canze is on the sick list, Brother Wylie relieving him at the Express Publishing Co. There is a race between Brothers Garcia and Valdez as to who will be fatter by the end of the year. Will see by Christmas who will be able to see his own shoes without lifting a foot.

Brother Howry, our worthy financial secretary, works for the city installing signal lights on the downtown section. I noticed a few days ago, he almost fell off the step ladder. Well, I can't blame him, with so many pretty women passing by. Brother Dave Krisch has not attended meetings for some time. Some say he is working at the hospital; with so many nurses around, I believe I would miss meetings also. Brother Kaiser still holds the hard job as maintenance man for the city auditorium. He says it's a hard job, finding something to do. Brother Harris still installs ice boxes for the Delco Co. Brother Harris is our treasurer, and from what I hear he makes the eagle on the dollar stretch like an ostrich. Brother Gus Puch, an old-timer, was on the sick list for a while, but he is up and about again.

Christmas came and went in the usual manner. Some of the boys reported finding different things in their hard sock. Some reported getting an extra dollar in their pay envelope while others got a nickel stogie,

and others were lucky to get the day off without pay.

I understood a shop held out several dollars from each member to buy the boss a badly needed present. With the large gang working at this place and the amount held out, I suppose it was another Marmon sedan, as the poor fellow only owns two of those expensive cars, to say nothing of the Buicks and Essex that are lying around the garage. There is where the "A" men's pay goes that the "B" men work for. Who wouldn't be bitter toward such conditions rendered? All shops are figuring all work at the \$10 a day rate and are paying four and eight when the "B" men are not available. And then turned down a golden opportunity to strike for more pay and better conditions. A 31-story building is about to take form and from what I hear, three shifts are to be placed on this job; but wait, I'm not through, all shifts will work for one dollar per hour whether you work in the day or in the night, and this job is a percentage job, and I know damn well the night will be overtime for the boss as that extra dollar goes into his jeans, but our poor boobs will bear the burden. Well, if we don't work, there are plenty punks in sunny San Antonio to do it for three dollars a day and all on account of this "B" man stunt. I guess I am turning bolshevik, so might as well live up to my name, but I am warning any member who may read or hear over the radio about San Antonio to listen to none of this. Get in touch with me or Brother Howry and we will give you the desired information if planning to come here. We have four radio stations in town, small affairs; one man does all the work at each place. They take the air at intervals and play records on a graphonola, while we have a large one, the one that tells the world about sunny San Antonio.

It's a large station, but a big nuisance as they are so broad that it can be had on all the dial and they use most a couple of punks to keep it going. Had a boy of 14 tell me the other day he wanted to be an electrician. After I explained to him why he shouldn't here in this city, he said he would much rather be a street sweeper. Now if a child can understand, you grown-ups should also. As I said before, I am writing for members of the I. B. E. W. only and punks not interested should read Custer's Last Stand or the Police Gazette.

G. L. MONSIE.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

Just a few words as to labor conditions. Tacoma as well as other cities on the coast has a surplus of labor at the present time, and in my estimation there will be a surplus even with building operations well under way later on. We are not pessimists here, but believe the JOURNAL is the proper place to look for labor barometric reports.

Our thanks to International Representative Tom Lee who was of great help in reorganizing the Tacoma shops last summer.

Even with the large territory which he has to cover he always seemed able to get to us when he was most needed.

We certainly appreciate his efforts in our behalf.

R. ROY SMITH.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

It seems like the eyes of the entire nation in the past year have been turned toward California. One cannot pick up a magazine or a newspaper, but California is somewhere mentioned. Arthur Brisbane must be a property owner out here.

Los Angeles is as well known in any European city as New York or Chicago, due

to the tremendous amount of advertising that is put out year in and year out by the California All-Year Club. Its fruits and flowers are known to everyone throughout the civilized globe, but working conditions—that's another story.

It is safe to say that in the past two months, 50 per cent of the wiremen back where the wintry winds blow have sometime or other said to themselves: Gee! I would like to go to California, and get out of this miserable weather.

Now I am going to tell you the truth about Los Angeles. Its population is about one million people. The average number of unemployed is 40,000 the year around. The average wage for those who toil is about \$3 under what is paid in cities elsewhere of this size. House rent is about 40 per cent higher here than in other large cities. Foodstuffs you will find are about 25 per cent cheaper.

In the building trades industry, employment has more interruption than the average large city. Los Angeles' building program runs fourth. The Los Angeles electrical contractor is enjoying a profitless prosperity. Their field is about 100 per cent overcrowded. There are approximately 1,500 inside wiremen in Los Angeles, 500 of whom are members of Local No. 83. Fifty per cent of the work on the large down-town buildings is non-union.

The wages for the non-union worker are \$7 a day down; mostly down. Local union scale is \$8. To hazard a guess, I should say that the average inside wireman of Local No. 83 earns about \$1,800 per year. We in Los Angeles gladly accept all traveling Brothers. We do our utmost to help them find employment, and get their families located.

The employers' association, with the assistance of several of the large newspapers, have so consistently, month in and month out, year in and year out, pounded these words on the minds of the people here, that Los Angeles is an open shop town. It always has been and always will be, and it cannot be otherwise, and consequently the majority of workers believe in their psychology, so before you decide to come to our fair city, think well of this information.

To us, the organized electrical workers, it is a lot of "apple sauce." We know that no matter how thin you slice it, it is still "bologna." The musicians run a closed shop, the motion picture operators, and in fact all the workers connected with the operation of the theatre employ 100 per cent closed shop conditions. The cleaners and dyers operate 100 per cent closed shop, the bricklayers operate 100 per cent closed shop, and we believe the aforesaid crafts are not in any way our intellectual superiors, so we have decided to close up Los Angeles for the electrical worker.

Our International Vice President moved his office down here. Representative Schook is devoting practically all of his time here. Several of the building trades crafts are lending their support, and in the last year we have increased our membership 75 per cent. The new members coming into our local from week to week are increasing, and in view of all these things, it is reasonable for the writer to believe that the time is not very far off when Local No. 83 will be in control of the labor market in the field in which it operates.

J. E. "FLEA" MACDONALD.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

There have been very few changes in conditions since my last letter; work is still slow and a lot of men loafing.

Our committee is still negotiating for an agreement with the Georgia Power Company officials. At present everything looks very

good for an increase in wages all around, at least everybody is hopeful of getting more money.

This being our first agreement with our new vice president and general manager, who has never before signed an agreement with any labor organization or even recognized organized labor; naturally this makes it hard to show him our way, calling for lots of arguing and explaining as we go along.

We are organizing a credit union (or a bank of our own), which we believe will be a big help to the boys. We are selling stock at \$5 per share, which will pay a good dividend. Those who own stock can borrow money from the credit union at a small rate of interest, thereby keeping them out of the hands of pawnbrokers and loan sharks, who have been the ruin of thousands of men, charging interest equalling the loan in a year's time.

Our wives, mothers and daughters are organizing a Ladies' Auxiliary, which it seems will be a success, there being about 25 ladies present at the first meeting.

On the night of February 23, instead of our regular meeting, all business was set aside and a memorial service held for our late Brother William Pollard. Hundreds of friends and Brothers gathered to pay as high a tribute as could possibly have been paid to the great man he was. Many prominent men were present—men who were associated with him and probably dealt with him more than any one else. Included in this list was Ex-Mayor James L. Key of this city and P. Sarkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company. Both of these men testified to the character, greatness, sincerity and love for his fellow men of this our dear Brother who has preceded us to that great world in the beyond.

"Bill" is gone, but will never be forgotten, and the principles he instilled and lived by will inspire us to carry on forever, and may we realize that in doing this we will be paying the greatest tribute of all to our Brother.

Brother T. L. Elder, our business representative, was elected vice president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades on February 22. Sydney Tiller was reelected president.

We certainly enjoy reading the WORKER. It seems it gets better with each issue. There are several of the boys who don't get their copy—probably because the Editor hasn't their correct address—so we are making a list of those who don't get it. Fellows, we should be proud of our WORKER and read it from cover to cover.

W. L. MARBUT.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

The fearless, just, unbiased, hilarious editor, takes the reins once more to give his conjecture of how labor may benefit and also our local. Our local at the present time has a good many out of work. Prospects do not look good. Things are slow in general all over the country. But the vital point that interests us is how we can make work for our men. Surely there is some solution. Great heads have thought in ancient times to benefit us; we surely can find some way to keep our men working.

So our modern generation, which is supposedly the vanguard of civilization, is declining because hideous attempts of monopolies or some other inconsistent attempts made which we can easily stop?

Let me say, while I am sober and out of my philosophic mood, great credit must be given to Brother Ed Schroder, business agent of Newark local, for his attitude in drawing up and sponsoring bill S-61, which was presented to the legislature by Sena-

By Way of Reminder

John, the compositor; George the foreman; Edith, the proof-reader; Doris, the copy-reader; make suggestions to press secretaries:

Head the sheet with the number of your local and the name of your town.

Write on one side of the paper only.

Leave a good-sized margin.

Leave double space between lines for any necessary editing.

Carefully print proper names, particularly names of members.

A typewriter is not necessary, but legible writing is.

Please comply!

tor Larson. This bill is for the licensing of master electricians and journeymen throughout the state of New Jersey. What a good thing this bill is! It will mean a lot of work for our men and uniform municipality permits throughout the state. Our local went on record as favoring this bill, and Brother Schroder should be highly commended, and many know he has gained a host of new and sincere friends in Local No. 102.

While speaking of ways and means for improving conditions, I would suggest that our everyready, alert and energetic business agent, Joe Brean, be appointed with a committee to see Mayor Newman in regards to having the city reinspected, mostly mills, theatres and warehouses.

Fire Chief Coyle recently celebrated his twenty-fourth year on the fire department and stated in his annual report that nine-tenths of the fires are due to defective wiring and electrical apparatus. Surely many of us have done work in mills and have seen the old wiring which should be condemned. Enough said, let's see some action now.

Nick Catalina said if this administration does not appropriate \$110,000 for an addition he would give Mayor Newman opposition. "Oy, I am laughing at you," said the mayor when told of Nick's demands.

It would be a joke to see the day room raided by the police when Carter was buying the bank, over-bidding Cooper. I am wondering where all the money comes from as both of them have been loafing for a good while.

Brothers, turning from the jovial mood to the more seriousness of life, I cannot help writing something which I have committed to memory. Henry Ward Beecher said: "It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy, you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon a blade." A good many men in our local are out of work. It is not through their own will; I suppose they worry themselves out of work. Better make insurance policies compulsory and cancel the assessments. Millions live in envy, miserably unhappy, that might live contented, useful, satisfactory lives if they would turn their minds towards contemplation of what they have, and value life's treasures at their proper value.

A good name and the respect of others are worth more than mere money. Good

night, everybody, good night—I think if I had to write one or two more big words I would go into a convulsion.

MORRIS DWORETZ.

L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

After reading Brother O'Connell's contribution I am inclined to believe he is right, and I think if the other Brothers will give this a thought, they will also agree. You Brothers surely know that you are not going to get something handed to you for nothing, unless it is a bunch of fives.

In reading over the letters from the different locals, I want to say I heartily agree with the P. S. of No. 284. I think that is one of the greatest troubles with organizations. The Brothers seem to think after they have elected officers their duties are over for the year, and that it isn't even necessary to attend meetings.

Brother Joe Lyons dropped in to see us the other night and gave us a very good talk. Thanks, Joe, come again. Will try to have a larger turnout to greet you next time.

Work is not so good at present although most of our boys are working. Expect things will open up about May 1. Just about that time we will want to go trout fishing so suppose business will have to wait a few days.

A. E. GREINER.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

The two power companies operating in Northern California announce a reduction of 10 per cent in rates, effective March 1 and April 1. As yet it has not been approved by the State Railroad Commission. It is before them for action. If approved by the commission, from present indications the greater part of the reduction will come out of the hides of the underpaid workers. All through lack of organization. The majority of them would rather pay the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the G. W. P. \$25 or \$30 per month by working for low wages, than pay \$3.25 per month into the local union for better wages and working conditions. But that seems to be the way the average worker's mind runs.

The State Railroad Commission made one good ruling a short time back that may curb the activities of the big companies spending so much money in politics, that is that when the company makes its annual report the president or general manager must give a full accounting under oath of all monies spent for or against any project on the ballot, and who it was paid to and where the money came from for such payments. That is good as far as it goes, but I think that all monies spent through the industrial association for the American plan should be included in it, as practically all the high officials of both companies in San Francisco are officials of the industrial association.

The hearings on the telephone rate case are being held up for awhile. The cities involved got an order from the railroad commission, compelling Mother Bell's child on the Pacific Coast to let them go through all the books and records that have any bearing on the case and they are working on that now. The next hearing is set for March 23. I hope all locals of the I. B. E. W., in fact all organized labor, will communicate with their United States Senators and Congressmen to do all they can for a full investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

C. D. MULL.
Business Agent.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA. Editor:

For the benefit of all the boys in other locals who have asked me who Love Lynch is, please scan page 30, of the January JOURNAL; he is the center figure, top row.

Now our electrical business is not so wonderful here, although very few are walking and if the plumbers of this city had stuck by the building trades council on some of the jobs where the union men were withdrawn in order to make a straight union job, possibly we would have to send out the S. O. S. for men. Anyway, our Congressman Casey, who is the president of their local, has had considerable influence with the voters, but if he had only seen our side and did explain our situation to his plumbers must say he has lost all influence with them, for they broke the ice and went back to work. But, alas, the electricians are one shop short on a 14-story job. I guess it is a world of dog-eat-dog. Hope I never feel that way. Casey is now trying to get the government to investigate the soft coal works in Pennsylvania. Go to it, John, and think of W. B. next.

Was indeed surprised to see my old neighbor have his name in the January JOURNAL. Hope you can get the inspection and license laws same as we. Rusty, No. 81, of Scranton, Pa., come down and see us some meeting night, old timer; the mat says welcome.

Through this JOURNAL I want some members of Local No. 3 and all members if they see this letter, to get one thing straight, this gosh darn town is no hick town by a god darn and you boys have been slipping in here installing fixtures and burglar alarms and such, and slipping off without even reporting to the business agent, and we finally tired of it. Caught one of your boys with a 1903 card hanging fixtures on a five-story bank job within one block of our office, and never came in to even say hello, much less deposit his traveler, which he thought too much trouble. That cost him just a \$50 bill. Read your constitution or you big city fellows will be the "hicks," not we-uns. So much settled, I am not sore with any one, just speaking very plainly, as you would do to me.

Fellows, if you know of any nice clean Irish girl wishing a good looking and very refined husband just tell them to address Patrick Devers or "Irish" Burke, in care of our local. They are bargains.

Having just finished the Penn Tobacco job I have a good load of tobacco in my head, stomach and clothes. I can spit tobacco juice without my usual chew, and Brother MacMillan says it is a h— of a place; glad to get away from there, but that was not the reason. Listen, Brothers, MacMillan is what you call a bachelor, just 30, and there were too many women around him and he could not trust himself. But they will get you yet, Mac; go give yourself up.

Why doesn't Local No. 28 write a line? Holton, I liked your letters and they were in my mind, truth and to the point. MacCawley, in No. 28, can you still knock doors and ring bells, "Could I interest you lady?"

We have a new trustee since I resigned, namely Brother Gebhart. Very intelligent young man and comes very well liked and recommended. Eh! Say, won't some of our boys have some nice dues last of April for not attending meetings a month. Don't forget, fellows, this comes due with the April dues, and dues will not be accepted unless this assessment is paid, and if you go back three months you will be taken away from your work until you straighten up, as our B. A. has instructions to do this little thing, and he has been doing it. Don't laugh this off.

After attending the B. T. C. meeting tonight will announce our B. A. was elected president. Electricians lead again.

JACK PARKS.

L. U. NO. 169, FRESNO, CALIF. Editor:

This being a new year, I will try to put L. U. No. 169 on the pages of the JOURNAL again. Just received the December JOURNAL and says to myself: "I am going to put Local No. 169 on the map again, for another year." Our local has been small in membership but have prospects for more soon.

There must be some change soon around here. We are looking forward to L. U. No. 169 as being one that won't always be small.

We had an election of officers and all the boys turned out fine. President, R. B. Guiberson; vice president, Alexander Small; financial secretary, C. A. Eldred; treasurer, W. J. Hehrard; recording secretary, K. R. Hall; trustee for three years, T. McMain; first inspector, P. H. Higgins; second inspector, L. Nudi; foreman, L. W. Larson. They are all rearing to go, too. Watch us.

Any visiting Brothers that might happen along, come on up and we will treat you right. If there is anything doing we will know it. Hoping to appear in our JOURNAL next month with something of importance to say.

K. R. HALL

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Editor:

Almost every month I see in the JOURNAL something about "Mother Bell" and it won't be more than a few years until you can hear the same thing about the power companies—if we still have a JOURNAL. If things go on as they have it won't be long now, and I don't mean maybe. We don't need any more members, for we haven't jobs enough for them now. What do you say to going out and making more jobs and then it won't be hard to get the members? We have talked this thing over here in our local and believe it can be done. I will try to tell you how.

Any place where the power companies will not do business with us, go in there and agitate municipal ownership. It can be done. We could show facts and figures that would make some of the power companies look sick, and facts that would look mighty good to the general public. Now we have in this state about 50 different locals. Just suppose each local would send a delegate to some central point, like here, and we could talk this over about the middle of May. I believe we could do some good. I don't mean to open a fight anywhere where the I. B. E. W. gets any kind of fair treatment. I would like to hear from every local in this state, either through the JOURNAL or by direct letter.

We have about as good a job here as you will find anywhere, but if it wasn't for the city job there wouldn't be any union linemen here. We would have to work at inside work and there is not enough of that to go around. There are about 1,500 electrical ranges in this town and if you can beat that let me know. Just figure out how much work that made for the inside men. That is why I think the inside men should be in on this, for when they help us they are helping themselves.

There are about three towns around here that are ready to go now and it will make a lot of work. You will ask, how do you know that this job will be done by union labor? I know that the men you deal with on this kind of jobs are 99 times out of 100 on the square or they wouldn't last long.

Here in Springfield we have a cooking rate of 1½ cents per kilowatt hour, and I can show you towns over one-half as big as Springfield that, last summer, had only three ranges against our 1,500. That looks like there is something wrong with the power

company's rates; doesn't it? Springfield has a light and water plant here that is one of the best in this country, and it did not cost the people one cent but saved them hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Come on, you big locals, and help out small fry, and in dull times maybe we can take care of your idle members.

Would like to have rates on all city owned plants over the country. Please send them to me and be sure they are correct. Hoping to hear from every local in this state and what you think about sending a delegate.

We have a scale of wages here—60 cents for ground men, \$1 for linemen, \$1.10 for foremen—that is not so much but it sure beats a lot of jobs.

ROY RUYLE

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Editor:

Leap Year, and St. Valentine's Day at that, when we received the "info" that Brother Bach had decided to resign, quit, release the press secretaryship of Local No. 211, and did hereby will and bequeath his holdings in the office to yours truly. All of which has been turned over but the atmosphere, and that's the thing we "haint got none of." It's going to be tough on us getting out a letter without the neighbor's radio doing its stuff and the odor of ham and violets being wafted in the windows to spur us along, not to say anything about how helpful a little of that liquid seasoning of his in our mince pie would be, which reminds us that the annual report from the mainland peach growing section is for a poor season, due to the recent snow, to which I can hear the Brothers murmur "we should worry, save the apple orchards." We had a similar report last spring and the season wound up by the growers requiring extra cars to handle the crop.

Employment in this territory continues fair, most of the Brothers in the shops getting in a few days a week, which at that is better than conditions existing in the other building trades, due in part to the efforts of Brother W. E. Cameron, our business representative, and the spirit of co-operation between Local No. 211 and Locals No. 164 and No. 314.

The convention hall, which is the only fair-sized job under way, is progressing slowly, which is no fault of Brother Eger, who is the skipper, but due mostly to the general contractor failing to make way. The first of the roof trusses have been installed—largest in the world so we're told—so here's hoping they've got the hang of it now and will stick 'em up. Who knows maybe that'll cut down the attendance at the daily debating forums held in the recreation room beside the office.

It's peculiar how rumors start, bobbing up like storm clouds and then passing out to sea. Word went around that the contractor on the hall was considering purchasing 3 inch conduit with a factory-made offset installed on one end which didn't sound so good as there will be a few thousand of them and the boys have always done all the bending on the job. There were many arguments for and against. The fact was made much of that factory-made elbows were used in some cases on the installation, the inference being that this was a similar fitting. While all the jawing was going on the skipper delegated Brothers Knable and Brazzell to build a bending block and rig up a chain fall, and now you ought to see 'em turn 'em out; Henry Ford and his conveyor has nothing on their system. In goes the conduit end, down on the chain fall to a mark on the measuring stick, then in again and reverse for the finishing half of

the bend, the chain fall brings it down to the second mark on the stick and there you have it cheaper than they can be bought and everybody's happy.

Brother Frank Hurley, organizer and most potent patron of Local No. 211, Ladies' Auxiliary, is busy working on the initiatory ritual, all of which has the approval of the bachelor members of the local, as they have no fears of his scrambling the eggs for them. Can you imagine Mrs. Whos-zis meeting Mrs. Yif-niff on the avenue some afternoon and after throwing the high sign and exchanging grips informs her that her husband attends the executive board meetings every Thursday evening, who replies that it is peculiar, because her hubby attends Friday evening? You're a braver man than I am, Gunga Din.

We would like at this time to congratulate the Editor for publishing the article "Tools of the Trade," which should receive the closest attention of all the membership. The list of book tools could well be known as "Electricity's Five Foot Shelf of Books."

The progress of the evening trade school, fostered by Local No. 98, came as an agreeable surprise and just another instance to prove that organization benefits both employee and employer, which brings to mind that the Atlantic City Evening Trades' School will hold its commencement exercises March 23, at which time the classes of the various trades will issue diplomas to the successful students. The school is operated according to the Smith Hughes Act, which requirements are rigidly enforced in that only students who are actively engaged in the electrical industry are enrolled. There are three electrical classes, the instructors being members of Local No. 211; the work is divided into units of 10 lessons, the successful completion of which entitles the student to a certificate; 10 certificates being required for a diploma. Some of the trade unions give a set of tools to the graduating students of their craft, Local No. 211's gift being a credit of 10 points to the diploma holder in their average when taking their examination for advancement, which examination is presided over by a joint committee from Local No. 211 and the contractors' association.

They say an optimist can see the cruller while a pessimist can see only the hole. The following is an article of local news that may prove food for thought for the optimist:

"Salem, February 22.—Addressing the Salem Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting at the Johnson Hotel, here last night, C. H. Howell, general manager of the Atlantic City Electric Company, predicted lower rates for South Jersey, following the completion and operation of the new \$12,000,000 power plant. According to the general manager, work on the plant is scheduled to be completed in about two years, the project is financed by the National Public Service Corporation and contemplates the electrification of Southern New Jersey by means of a net work of high power lines. "The new plant will become a central point for a new industrial area, and will develop South Jersey resources to a maximum," said Mr. Howell. He based his prediction of lower rates on greater consumption and lower production cost of power, explaining that machinery designed to cut the cost of power by 75 per cent would be provided by requiring only one ton of coal per kilowatt hour where four were required now."

This equipment has already been ordered, including two 53,000 kilowatt generators and one of 12,000 kilowatt capacity. "Figure it out yourself!"

On every job—

There's a laugh or two!

Brother Jack Hunter of 134, Chicago, takes the title of this column as a text and produces a chucklin' good sermon:

Par Value of Laughing Stock

The job was out northwest,
Quite some years ago;
I took it at a friend's behest—
Old pals, you know.

I came out from the east,
Young, gaunt, jolly, and green;
Of trouble, work was my least,
Out prospecting, it might seem.

Met a couple of drummers
In the smoker on the way out;
Their destination, n. w. somewhere,
Of their occupation I've no doubt.

Strangers to each other,
Apparently it so seemed,
But friendly to another—
Toward me they amiably leaned.

A marked individual was I
Likewise the cards, at least a few;
Still I wasn't really gun-shy,
So shot my roll, too.

Trap drummers at best—or worst,
For they skinned me alive;
I fell into the trap head first,
With no brains left to survive.

Well, Slim met me inside the gate,
He had heard the limited in the yards,
Was not surprised at elements of fate,
Knowing my weakness for cards.

Following a day or two of rest,
And having looked around,
Said Slim: "I think it best,
You get your feet from off the ground.

"The wagon leaves at eight;
Bring your hooks along.
Your old habit! Don't be late;
The gang's morale isn't strong.

"The company has a big overhead,
And scads of liabilities, too."
Couldn't "sabe" what Slim said;
Spoke of assets, also; maybe he knew.

The boys lack something or other,
Can't say just what it is;
They don't pull together,
Though each one knows his biz.

Added results, I'd like to see,
Without setting a killing pace;
Serious enough, the boys seem to be,
Of humor, there's not a trace.

Your work's good, that I know,
But your jokes and jest,
In outfits, results may show,
May not be for the best.

Now Joe's got a bunch
That finds time to josh;
But they deliver with a punch.
Where's the secret? By gosh!

"Gang's melting pot needs to be fixt,"
Said I to Slim, very insistent.
Humor with work, properly mixed,
Results: gang 99 44-100 per cent efficient.

The sticks were mighty tall
And straight as straight could be;
Looked like a cool summer—a long fall
Without interruption—to me.

But no one fell from grace;
Accidents all deplore;
Though many a safety held in place,
A "hangover" from the night before.

Followed days of magnetos
And a balky mule or two;
Bills presented by mosquitoes,
But work, like reconditioned mules,
fairly flew.

Thus was Slim converted,
Quite some years ago;
And laughing stock diverted
Into results, accounts will show.

Company assets enjoyed an ascension,
Overhead, liabilities, slowly disappear;
Likewise the former film of dissension,
As snow in summer on lowlands of
Rainier.

And then came increased pay
To all, a yearly bonus, too;
Because, on the job each day,
There was added "a good laugh or two."

JACK HUNTER.

Another bailiwick heard from, and we extend the right mitt of good fellowship to Sol Kupferman, of Local 3, New York, and you sure can have your say in this column anytime you want it, Sol!

We Low Brows

I'm kinda rude and rough,
But I'm sure I know my stuff;
It's pretty tough for me to have my say.

You can bet a good full deck
That I have to break my neck
To gab in a regulation way.

My joint was but a hovel—
Kept goin' on a pick 'n shovel;
And felt lucky to have a crust of bread.

You high gents and classy dames
With your don'ts and flock of shames
Gits things mixed up in my head.

Yer say we're vulgar and low—
But you see—well, I don't know,
We like three squares and a place to flop.

Don't give us that tommy rot—
God gave us our rightful lot
To close our yap and take a little hop.

We know that we ain't smart;
We know we got a heart,
And know when things are kinda wet.

But if we weren't fresh and sassy,
You couldn't tell who was classy;
There'd be no difference then—you bet.

S. KUPFERMAN,
Local Union No. 3.

How Dry I Am?

We wonder who it was who absent-mindedly was the cause of an incident that scandalized staid Boston recently. The opening strains of "How Dry I am" sounded from the chimes of the Park Street Church.

An electrician explained he struck the notes accidentally while at work repairing the chimes.

Waitress: Order, please.
Customer: Whazzamatter? I ain't makin' any noise.

The Alimony Club reports that conditions are tougher than ever, that due to their enlarged membership, the meetings in the future will be held in the new Jeffries and Keates Funeral Parlors. Amen.

G. M. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI OHIO

Editor:

There are many spots of interest in the heart of one's home town that the average person daily passes by and without doubt if questioned by some out of town visitor concerning some of these places would be compelled to plead ignorance, even as to its exact location. This was brought out to me during a very recent excursion through our county jail, located in the court house. (To avoid a misunderstanding, the word excursion used here should not be interpreted as meaning confinement.)

I was one of a party of six who were granted the privilege of inspecting this institution. We were accompanied by a guard whose instructions were to show us through thoroughly and explain everything in detail and this developed into one of the most interesting hours I have spent in a long time.

This being my first visit or trip through any penal institution, prevents my making comparison of ours against that of any other locality, but I believed it when told that this was one of the best and most modern jails throughout the country. Welfare of the prisoners and cleanliness are considered from every angle.

I have often heard of elaborate suites of rooms which were provided for prisoners of prominence or wealth, such as Remus, but we failed to see any quarters of that description whatever; but it is possible that in special cases the prisoner may be granted the use of the jailer's quarters, providing they are not being used by the jailer at that time. As a general rule, however, there is no barrier separating the underworld from the upper. We saw the notorious "Dr. Barkum," who has been posing as the son of an English count and sole heir to \$11,500,000. He is at present being held in default of \$5,000 bond, on a forgery charge. He was pacing back and forth in the same corridors as the coke fiend who had recently stuck up an oil station and realized only \$11 for his efforts.

There is one public elevator which runs to the fourth floor only and visitors are compelled to use the stairs to the two top floors, where the jail is located. A smaller elevator operates between the street floor and the jail but this is used only to transfer prisoners or provisions or other freight intended for the jail.

The kitchen and large dining room are located on the fifth floor, where they also operate a complete modern bakery, in which all the bread used is baked fresh daily.

The dining room is furnished with long, coverless tables with benches alongside. Each prisoner receives a porcelain plate, tin bowl and spoons, no knives, forks or glassware being permitted in the dining room.

Dinner was being prepared as we passed through the kitchen. Soup, pork sausages, mashed potatoes and gravy filled large cooking vessels on the stoves. This, together with the agreeable aroma coming from a huge stack of fresh baked bread, aroused the keenness of one's stomach to the point where you were willing to eat right then and there.

The male quarters are on the fifth floor, which is the main jail floor. About 300 male prisoners were housed here at this time, the majority of them being held on minor charges. Winter times always supplies more prisoners than summer. Many of them are

much better off serving light sentences during the disagreeable wintry days than they ever could expect to be on the outside, and they are more than satisfied with their lot.

Quite a few are pitiful cases; one especially interested me. A lad, not more than 20 and not permitted the freedom of the corridors, gripped the bars with claw-like hands as we passed. He had an almost ghost-like complexion and looked at us longingly as though he expected us to pass him enough "happy dust" to quiet his tortured nerves, at least for a while.

They claim to break them of the dope habit here, and possibly the poor victims would never fall for it again, but for the fact that immediately upon their release they are forced through circumstances to look up old haunts and friends after which it is impossible to continue the fight and some cases simply develop into one more white pine slab in the pottersfield.

At the entrance to the sixth floor, which is used exclusively for female prisoners, we were met by a stalwart, buxom female attendant. On this floor there were 14 prisoners in comparison to 75 a few months ago. These 14 were at work in the laundry and were gaily singing over their tasks. They were all no doubt of that old and tragic profession which is gradually being cleaned up by reform. Most of the female prisoners are not hard to handle and go about the tasks assigned them willingly. Occasionally, however, there are exceptions, as in the case of one who endured solitary confinement for a period of 72 days and fought for and demanded morphine all during her confinement, before she would submit to prison rules. But she finally weakened—served her sentence and was dismissed. That she has not been returned to them again has caused the belief that our present day, ever active vice squads have driven her from our streets entirely.

Just how well off some of these poor, storm-tossed human ships are while being taken care of by the county was illustrated when the matron related to us of meeting up with a young girl, on the streets recently, who had been dismissed by them just prior to Christmas. Her outward appearance suggested so much uncleanness that upon questioning her the matron discovered that she was trying hard to live down the past. So far she had kept out of trouble but was just getting by and had not had a bath since she left the institution two months previous. One hundred per cent better off would this poor mortal have been had the original sentence imposed on her have extended over the entire winter period.

So ended our inspection of the county jail. Interesting facts No. 1: The word "news" originated through data being gathered from all four directions—north, east, west, south—and being prepared for publication.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

A number of linemen and station construction wiremen from the United States have visited Vancouver, B. C., lately with the idea of obtaining employment, having heard that the B. C. Electric Ry. Co., had a hydro-electric project of some magnitude in hand.

While it is quite true that this company has in hand one of the largest hydro-electric projects that has been undertaken so far in this country, there will be no work so far as electrical workers are concerned until possibly the latter end of 1929, as the company does not intend to start any of the electrical work until the tunnel, one and one-half miles long, which was started only a month ago,

is completed, and the dam across Bridge River is well under way.

So far as our information goes at the present time the company has not decided on the route of the right of way and after this has been decided upon and purchased there will be a considerable amount of clearing to be done before any line work can be taken in hand. The transmission line will be about 150 miles long, of double pole construction, and this possibly is not as good as it appears on the face of it, in regard to the number of linemen that will be employed.

At least we understand there will not be a large crew of men put on and the work rushed through to completion, so all Brothers would be well advised to avoid Vancouver for this year at least, and to request information from our office before coming to Vancouver with a view to obtaining employment on this work. There is such a large number of our own members unemployed that we are compelled to warn Brothers to stay from this district. We are sorry to make this request as it is the first time since we have been a local that we have done so, but under the circumstances we have no choice.

J. MURDOCH.

L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

The controversy as to whether we should or should not pay our International Officers a good or, if you prefer, a large salary is waxing interesting and in common with all men the other fellow's ideas on the subject look weak to me beside mine.

Now my ideas of the functions of an International Officer may differ with many of my Brothers' conceptions, nevertheless, if we aren't ready to put our officials above the dignity of the common or barnyard variety of wire twister, then we are not worthy to have representatives in the labor field capable of winning our battles against the Andy Mellon type of organized capital.

There are those who think that all men are created equal—as well as free—because it says so in a famous preamble known to us all, but methinks it will take more than a mere preamble to make it so. Nor should it be otherwise, if to make all men equal they should have to drop down to the mental level of most of us.

But what has this to do with the salaries we pay higher up servants? Well, just this: If we are to win the battle against greed and if the cause of organized labor is to prevail against the open shop society, we will need big men—men who have time and courage to meet the big fellows on the other side of the question, and out talk and out shine them before the political leaders of the country. It's a big game and if we aren't prepared to fight it with the best that we have we will lose and if we do lose most of us will be working for less than 60 cents per hour, as one Brother complains of now doing.

If we want to give our officers courage to fight we have got to pay them. No man is fit to go up against the "captains of industry" if his home life is sustained by a \$5 or even a \$10 per day income. Money makes for prestige and prestige is what we need and any Brother who begrudges this money has the wrong prospectus, I think.

Brother Owen Butler, while working on the 13,200-volt racks at the Tecumseh plant of the Kansas Power and Electric Company, got crossed up with a hot wire and fell about 20 feet to the concrete pavement. At the present writing he is doing as well as could be expected, but isn't out of danger yet. The wishes of the Brothers are for his speedy recovery.

While work in Topeka seems to be better this winter than last with most of the Broth-

ers getting in better than half time and a few working full time, still it is practically all small jobs.

I wonder if there will ever again be a time when every one who wants it can find work. With all our labor saving devices and speeding up methods we have about succeeded in eliminating labor entirely for a lot of people and it is very doubtful if there will ever be work enough to go around unless the hours of labor are shortened. I wonder if the man who works 10 or 12 hours per day isn't robbing some one else of just so much work? I wonder!

J. R. WOODHULL.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The working of politics with the ranks of any organization, whether it be some lunch-con club or afternoon social society, may in a way have its advantages to the extent that it will eventually have the tendency to control one certain body of votes or it may be installed to whip into shape a party of voters, but to play politics in a local meeting will in time mean just one thing, that is destruction. By that I don't necessarily mean that political factions are discussed at our meetings but the same methods are being used that are pressed into service in the governmental departments. Each branch must have its leader or dictator who is crowned a boss. In order to assume such fame one must control several votes outside his own family circle. That system is being installed into our very own locals. There is always a speaker who is better versed on the topics of the day and general conditions here and afar and he is crowned boss of the tribe from the fact that his shrewd and smooth way of talking will either pass or kill any motion that may arise before the meeting. Silence may mean that the motion may not have any immediate effect upon his plans and invariably the motion goes through 100 per cent, but upon the other hand if some discontented member should remember that he is still granted free speech or the right to voice his opinion, and if there is a slight chance of his idea taking root in the minds of others who have a vote on the matter, then this boss jumps up to fulfill his promise of his master and at once starts to discourage this thing, for it may lead to such things as the men wanting more money or lower dues or something in that line.

His argument usually starts in by telling you of the working conditions of the coolie, or the Australian longshore men and ending up after a half hour's talk on economics that don't mean a thing to five per cent of the average workers, for they as a rule don't understand these things. His talk finally drifts to the Mexican trouble and the conditions among the fishermen off the coast of Norway and after half the voting members are asleep and the others howling for adjournment he sits down and the motion most always is defeated. Education is a wonderful thing fellows, but the American Federation of Labor will only suffer through the loss of members as long as these things exist in its various locals.

I believe that the different International Offices should assume the responsibility of seeing that every local has the proper representation among the men working in its particular craft. I believe there should be a travelling representative whose duty it is to see that each local is functioning properly and that there is harmony among its members and that politics do not rule. An organizer may not be necessary, for under these semi-inspections each local would have its own organizer. Each local would be called upon for an explanation as to why there are delinquents and if there is any

dissatisfaction to try to find means to bring about an understanding so that every man working in that particular locality would be organized.

This could be brought about, I think, by some one either from an office of the local or of the International Office calling upon the men who do not carry cards and who are drawing wages that the union helped them get or I should say got for them. I don't mean talk to them on the job, for that would not be done with the wishes of the company who hire us, but go to their homes and there sell the idea not only to them but to their wives and families. The insurance alone that we practically give these members of the I. B. E. W. should sell the idea to the men working at the trade, for under the hazardous conditions and the continual dangerous positions in which the lineman working on light and power finds himself, should show him where he not only needs protection for his own job, but his wife and babies need his protection. There is only one protection that a man can give to his family after death and that is a reasonably sure thought that they will be assured a place to shelter themselves until the time comes that they can arrange to take care of themselves and this can be done through the insurance that is given along with the emblem of good fellowship and good workmanship upon the cap of the electrical worker.

Brother Harry Hunt, who, you remember, got his good leg in front of an iron pole eight months ago is still under the doctor's care and is now wearing his fifth cast. Not even pleasant to think of, is it? Still after all these long weary months of torture Harry has not lost his spirits and his reward is the good news of the doctor that he will soon be able to hobble about again.

Brother Bert Corrie of the transformer department was with us again the other night. All of you remember Bert and his tales of his earlier life spent as a sailor on the old sailing vessels, and how many of you ever heard him tell of that pair of field glasses that he used to own? The tale goes something like this: It seems that it was a real hot day in the middle of summer and the ship was just idly laying to on a breezeless lake and Bert with nothing to do, all day to do it in and was doing it, he got his trusty glasses out and successfully picked the shore 30 miles away. He brought in to his vision a little church on shore and succeeded in bringing them so close that he could hear the organ play. These glasses are not for sale. Brothers Carl Schultz and Carson Harris are both the proud fathers of new babies.

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor:

With our first letter of the year we wish to congratulate the Editor and staff for the continued improvement of our paper. Each issue is looked forward to and may the good work go on.

To those Brothers who have worked with us and are now attending other local meetings, I will say that most of the old gang are here with a few new faces sitting in. Lee Tator holds down the chair while Oscar Prieskorn looks after the boys' dues and Bruce Krum keeps an accurate record of what they have to talk about.

We were all sorry to read of the death of Charles Logan Fry in Detroit, two weeks ago. He was with us here for some years. A mighty fine boy; everybody liked "Loggy."

F. B. Hines, now our vice president, is also doing some business manager work for us. Peter attended the Detroit convention

and just now is making other trips to look after our affairs.

During the past year the University of Michigan has built an architectural building and a large new museum. With these two buildings going on most all the boys of the local have had work. The down-town shops have enough to keep most of their men on all winter. The new spring building program does not look quite so good just now and to all outsiders who propose rolling in here, we should advise them to drop a line to our secretary before making the journey.

CLIFFORD C. WOOD.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

The first news to give the dear Brothers is the line-up for the present year, and here goes: Roy W. Canney was elected president and he has started off real well. Robert Chandler is the new vice president; Pat Dean and Clark Shattuck continue as recording and financial secretaries and you can bet they know their stuff. Mike Musto is still treasurer and he is some watch dog. Johnnie Osborn is now a member of the executive board as well as one of the trustees. The inspectors are Ernest Deschamps and Grafton Clark, and Richard Fisher is foreman. Joe Foss and Jimmie Rand are trustees.

The 1927 season was a fairly profitable one for the industry and the boys had pretty good luck. Some of the boys from other sections were also helped out. The mild winter season extended the run of the industry and up to the first of the new year the office was fairly clean. Now it is all cluttered up with the part timers and the non-timers and we are hoping that the spring season will bring a rush of work.

The present agreement between the contractors and the union expires on May 1, of this year. The conference committees of the union and the contractors are now negotiating a new agreement. We are asking for an increase from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, and for the five-day, 40-hour week instead of the five and one-half day, 44-hour week. Other changes relative to apprentices and time of starting and quitting are also under consideration.

Outside of the above, Mr. Editor, it may be well to call attention to the fact that we have a pretty good union that is a going concern and that knows what it wants and how to get it. We are happy and so are our families, that the industry is organized and that Local No. 259 is part of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. We respect our officers and admire our genial and helpful organizer, Brother Charles D. Keaveney. The services we have received have been splendid. And we face the new year more hopeful and courageous than ever before.

In closing this, we do want to exclaim that we think our JOURNAL is the best published anywhere by anybody. Next month we hope to make this epistle snapper.

Yours till April showers,

EDDIE DEVERAUX.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

Again I start slinging mud and sunshine for the Brotherhood at large.

We are going strong yet, no let up of bringing in new members; every man taken into our local means we are getting closer and closer to the closed shop proposition. We will again take up, I hope soon, where we left off about eight years ago—that signed agreement—but I fear that will be an impossibility until the central labor body de-

cides that Wichita really needs a building trades council and unless we have one, there will never be any chance for signed agreements, unless the crafts belonging to the building trades will get together and form a building trades council. I am glad to see our local growing even if we never see a building trades council.

That editorial regarding the success of L. U. No. 494 at Milwaukee sure gave me the blues. I hope L. U. No. 53 and L. U. No. 124, as well as others, read it. There probably would be no more antagonism shown towards the officials of the International Office regarding the raise in salaries. Get together, boys, quit your fussing, put your shoulder to the wheel and go ahead, you will all be surprised at what a little co-operation with one another will do. Show the International Office that you are up and doing and they in turn will do their part. What good can one man do, when 50 failed to do that which they wish him to do? What's wrong with your leaders? Where does your business agent stand? There is only one thing which can hold anything back in any organization—that's gang rule. Get rid of that, bust it up and start out new. Perhaps you have the wrong kind of a man in the field, whom you have authorized to handle your business. Is he fit for the job? Does he antagonize the employers? Better find out. Whom have you on your executive board? What kind of men are they—are they fit to lead? What does your membership do meeting nights? Do they attend, or do they just pay dues, get what conditions and wages they can by individual bargaining? Say, Brothers, there is something wrong, not with the contractors, but with your own membership.

It sure is surprising what L. U. No. 494 did without an International Vice President. Locals like this, help to keep the expense of our International Vice Presidents down. As long as you don't help yourselves, you surely expect to pay for service. The International Office did not start any local in any locality; a bunch of men got together, made application for a charter; then, with the charter, came an organizer. Why? Not to put you into a class with the wealthy, but to give you a lift to better conditions and wages. He brought about good feelings between yourselves and your bosses, then, from them on, it was up to you to maintain this through co-operation. If you have lost it, why blame the International Office? There is only one thing to do—set about to regain this friendly feeling. You still have your organization—more than you had when you started. Show the International Office that you can go ahead and you will have the backing of the whole membership. I do not believe I am taking in too much territory. I am speaking of what I have seen in my rambles. Wars are not won through arguments, but arguments start wars. Now you birds who are still hot under the collar, don't get any hotter when you read this. I am doing my bit; am paying the price and am still going strong. I don't think I ever will give up, for I expect to draw that \$40 a month when I get older.

L. U. No. 100 spoke most of my piece, which I had reserved for this issue. I am glad to know that there are a few sensible men left, who use their reasoning powers and stand for what they swore to maintain.

Some Brother wrote that our magazine is being all cluttered up with correspondence. Too bad, Brother, but that is why we have this section in our WORKER. You would be surprised if you read all of the letters in any issue, at the amount of good this correspondence does. As for sending in hook-ups and wiring diagrams, don't forget that

that can be covered in Constructive Hints. Enough of this, but there are three good things to remember. Be friendly; don't be two-faced, and meet the other man half way.

Now for L. U. No. 271. Brother Burke is back on the job again and so is Brother Orville Williams. Brother Gravel is heading south for pastures green. Brother Hamilton is at Hot Springs, N. Mex., laid up with rheumatism. Bill Goldsberry is still with us. Brother Cupples is as busy as an old hen after wet chickens, but it takes Brother Darwin to help corral them, and believe me they do.

The Kansas Gas and Electric Company will start resagging the wires on their lower line before long and there will be lots of work there. The Engineering Department of this company will be compelled to replace lighter wire with heavier, to take care of the oil fields load on one of their extensions. It will probably be a "hot stick" job. The outlook for the linemen is good for the future but the narrow backs still are holding their own at present.

Talking about springing this stuff in the WORKER; here is how. I am starting the ball rolling but before any of you rush madly in write to our business agent for particulars. Our gate is not closed and besides the lock was lost long ago.

CHAS. F. FROHNE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

It's rather a long while since we had a letter in the WORKER, but here we are again. When I read the last WORKER and saw so many fine letters from other scribes I was rather ashamed of myself and thought I had better get busy again.

Things are very slow here just at present, but we hope that ere long things will begin to liven up some. We have several jobs that are expected to be under way soon. A theatre, church, railroad depot, etc.

Instead of having our regular first January meeting at the Labor Temple, we all took a trip out to Lake Michigan and had a fish fry which was tendered us by the local. We sure had one swell time and after a good fill of fried lake perch, we had our regular meeting. We had our election of officers at the last December meeting with results as follows: John Wassenar, president, re-elected to office without any opposition; Ruz Starr, vice president; Walter Gerst, recording secretary, who has been taking notes for some years now; George Bonjenoor, financial secretary, who has also given us our tickets each month for some years; Edward Plunkett, treasurer, also for a long while chancellor of our exchequer. By the way he also is the city electrical inspector and a good one, too. The others are: first inspector, Clarence Hague; foreman, John Lang; second inspector, Joe Pascoe.

Will try to make a better job next time.

HARRY STARTUP.

L. U. NO. 278, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Editor:

As the Brothers of L. U. No. 278, of Corpus Christi elected me pencil pusher for 1928, I will start by introducing our new officers who have been installed and are hitting on all eight. President C. M. Mathews, Elks Club; vice president, W. J. James, city; financial secretary, J. A. Verret, 1821 Water Street, Cottage No. 7; recording secretary, E. J. Freeman, 1405 3rd Street.

Work is not so good here at the present time, but we look for a good summer, as several large contracts have been let for new

work. It will be a couple of months before electric work on them will start. We had a few men loafing all winter. A large number of Brothers throughout the country seeing the propaganda put out by the chamber of commerce and real estate agents are coming here everyday expecting to go to work at once. We would advise all Brothers (both inside and linemen) if they are thinking of coming here for work first to write to Brother J. A. Verret, for inside men, or E. J. Freeman for outside, for conditions here so they will not have to spend good money for traveling and then find nothing to do.

We are now negotiating on a new agreement to go into effect on April 1. We do not expect much trouble to get our demands granted, but you never can tell. Our contractors are pretty fair-minded, even if they think we are not worth all they give. (?) They know we need it, and they most always help a good cause.

HARRY H. HENSEL.

L. U. NO. 284, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

In the past few issues of the JOURNAL I have noticed quite a few squawks about our International Officers and our International Representatives in regard to their increase in salary and their efforts to earn same. In fact, in the February issue I counted at least seven raps on this subject, and I believe it is high time some of the regular guys who attend the meetings and do the business should speak up and defend the I. O. and the action of the convention at Detroit. Some of these birds who are yowling all the time remind me of that class who don't take an active part at the meetings and then when business is done, they yell their heads off forever after.

If some of these L. Us. that are sending out raps and cries of distress, would pay a little more dues they would have money enough to help themselves provided they had the ambition. But they sit back and yell for help from the I. O. while they let things run away from them unchecked.

The organization that spends the money, is the one that makes the money. I was at Detroit and I did not see Brothers Noonan and Bugniet raise their salary. The convention did that and I voted for it along with every one else. As for those I. R. chair polishers, I want to say that we have Brother C. D. Keaveney here and he is one I. R. who is not a chair polisher. He is a live wire and he don't need to be asked more than once to do a thing for us in this district. He is always on top and he does the work and stays till it is done.

L. U. No. 696, let's hear from you in regard to the number of chairs that Brother Bennett held down in Albany.

As for I. V. P.s, I don't know of any who are so rotten as some of these guys say they are. Harry Broach's record in New York talks for itself.

Whipple of No. 181 must be one of those fellows who wouldn't take a raise himself, especially if it were a 33 per cent one. If we live in a paradise as to wages and conditions it's because we went out and got them, not because our employers are more generous than yours are. How about it, if the I. R. did not turn up his nose when your boss offered half of what you wanted? I'll bet Edwards of 317 does not carry any more insurance than the I. O. inspector. Sure, it's a good thing for the I. O. Who does the I. O. represent if not your local and mine and all the others, every man jack of them? Slanker of 474 must be one of those guys who works on about seven different jobs at once according to what he expects of an I. R., and the scribe of 559

thinks it takes courage to speak out. Well, the time to speak out was at Detroit in August, not now.

Altogether I think the I. B. E. W. has as good an organization as any trade in the building crafts and a set of officers who are hard working and progressive and just as efficient as any other craft and they sure earn their money listening to some of you wire jerkers. On top of that our JOURNAL is the best there is and then some. I want those salaries way up because some day I may try to shove Jim Noonan out of his chair, now you know. All together now, boys, three cheers for the I. O.

J. D. NELSON.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Labor conditions in Minneapolis average up about the same as they did. Local No. 292, like most of the building-trades crafts, has up to the present time had one of the most prosperous winters for several years due to the large number of men employed in the construction of the Sears-Roebuck building. This work will soon be drawing to a close, after which it will require some time to absorb all those now employed there on other jobs. There is very little doing in the way of large construction work outside of this job right now. Small work is also slack and so there are quite a large number of unemployed here with their ranks being augmented by the false reports sent out by the Citizens' Alliance and the capitalistic press.

The labor movement here is beginning to reap the results of its apathy to the need for political activity during the past year or so, when it allowed most of the labor aldermen in the city council to lose their offices. Twice we have lost the chance of having a labor man on the civil service commission on account of the council refusing to ratify the mayor's appointee to that office. Now they, the city council, are trying to abolish the civil service entirely. Perhaps after a few more slaps in the face organized labor here may wake up to the fact that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and be on the alert in political campaigns to watch after their own interests. Along this line I might mention that the Farmer-Labor Association is making preparations for putting over a campaign at the coming elections in the interests of the workers, but unless it is backed up by a united labor movement, its efforts are not likely to be crowned with much success.

The Central Labor Union, which is the trades and labor central body here, has an educational committee that is holding meetings in an endeavor to devise ways and means to relieve the unemployment situation. I attended one of these meetings a short time ago, at which all kinds of remedies were proposed, from joining the I. W. W. to stopping the employment of married women whose husbands were employed. These, of course, came from the audience. The committee had some very good speakers to address the meeting. One of these spoke upon a subject in which I have been interested for some time and which I believe will be of interest to the members of the International Brotherhood. The subject is that of unemployment insurance. Or, as the speaker put it, "insurance against unemployment."

There is no question but that the matter of unemployment is of most vital importance to the entire labor movement, it being perhaps the greatest stumbling block in the way of the successful consummation of labor's aims and purposes. I will not

dwell at this time on the many and grievous evils of unemployment, its widespread extent, or its numerous causes, as most of these, I believe, are matters of common knowledge. Were I attempting to give a cure for this menacing evil, then, of course, it would be necessary to examine into the causes of the phenomenon in order to determine what remedy would be adequate to produce the desired result. But, realizing that as long as we continue under the present system of capitalistic production, that the unemployed, like "the poor," will be always with us, I am not attempting anything so futile. I only wish to direct attention to the fact that there are being proposed certain measures which, if put into operation in the proper manner, should to some extent relieve the situation. Chief among these, I believe, is unemployment insurance.

The idea is not altogether new, as it has been in operation, in one form or another, in several European countries for some time. In Germany and some of the Scandinavian countries, I believe, the expense is proportioned between the employer, the employee and the government. Certain other countries, I understand, have a similar arrangement. In some the government's support is given in the form of a subsidy to the insurance fund; while in others the government handles the insurance and taxes the employer and employee for their share. In fact, there are several variations in the methods of operation. Then, also, in our own country the plan has been attempted and in one or two cases put into operation by certain of the international unions. For instance, the Garment Workers, I believe, have it—though just what the form of their unemployment insurance is I do not know. There are two features to the idea, both of which are of a beneficent character: First, the relief obtained by the worker from the pay received while out of work. Second, the re-training influence it has upon unemployment through giving the employer an incentive for keeping his men employed. It is at once apparent that the second is by far the most important, and it was this feature that was stressed at the meeting I mentioned above.

In attempting to put over this proposition, I am afraid the idea of making the employer bear the entire burden is too advanced, too radical if you will, to obtain the necessary amount of favorable consideration by the general public to secure its adoption. Therefore, it seems to me, it would be advisable to modify it sufficiently to insure enough popularity for it to put it across. In my opinion, the necessary amount of modification could be accomplished without materially hampering the efficient operation of the measure in producing the desired results. To be more specific, I believe that if a bill were drawn calling for workmen's unemployment insurance, that would pay, to the laid off employee, 20 per cent or even 40 per cent of his regular wages, until he secured employment again, the employee to pay one-fourth or even one-third of the premium and the employer to pay the balance, that it would not be impossible to get the public sufficiently sold on the idea so that popular sentiment would put over in more than one state.

Under this plan, as the employer would be paying the major portion of the cost, he would have a strong incentive to minimize the amount of lost time of his employees, and the fact that the worker was paying his share would make the idea appeal to the general public as being fair. At the same

time, the advantage to the worker would be greatly in excess of the small amount that it would cost him.

Indirectly, this would also be beneficial to even those discharged workers who would derive no direct benefit from it. Again the local merchant would derive the advantage of better paying customers among those who participated in the benefits of this plan. In fact, beneficial advantages would accrue to many different classes of people that would be very far-reaching in the good effects produced.

Paramount among the reasons for espousing this idea is the advantageous position that would result for organized labor from the institution of a program of this kind, for which the lessening of unemployment and the remuneration for lost time for its membership, the position of organized labor would be strengthened in many ways.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 315, HACKENSACK, N. J.

Editor:

I am sending this little article with the hope that those Brothers who do not attend the meetings regularly will know what is going on at the union's sessions.

Since the first of the year the attendance has been good, but not what it should be. We have some splendid discussions every two weeks which are of benefit to the individual members and the organization as a whole.

At our session on Thursday, January 26, Brothers Brown and Mackay, of Local Union No. 233, Newark, N. J., were present and gave splendid talks on how to increase the demand for outside workers.

They came on a special mission, which they outlined. An attempt is being made to form a district council, which would include, Passaic, Bergen, Essex and Hudson Counties, and possibly the entire state. Under the plan outlined by them, all working agreements and contracts would first be taken up by the council and then the local union would submit them to the employers, not as individual locals, but as a united body, thereby making the demands stronger and letting the employer know that they could not get workers from other districts if they failed to comply with the requests of the local.

We have only one Brother on the sick list, Hugh Meehan, who has been confined to his home for some time, having undergone several operations.

This local has two business agents or delegates in the field, one for Passaic County, John McGowan, and another in Bergen County, J. N. Neu, Jr., and each session of the union they submit reports on activities in their districts.

President Alfred Person would appreciate the younger members taking a more active interest in the affairs of the union.

JAMES H. FARRELL,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Editor:

Work is not very good around here, several of the boys are loafing, but it won't be long until the sun will be shining, and we hope that business will start up in the building line.

The Huntington Building Trade is doing its best to get the local unions all pepped up. They are holding open forum meetings for the benefit of every one interested in organized labor, and trying to get the members of all local unions to attend, and to show them why they should attend the B. T. and be in harmony with each other, as they are

the foundation, and can do great things, if the L. U. will support them.

The Central Labor Union is also holding open forum meetings once a month for the benefit of our city.

Our first meeting was held on February 13. H. W. Alshire, president of the C. C., and Dr. W. S. Rosenheim, industrial agent for the C. C., were supposed to have been our main speakers, but due to the fact that Mr. Alshire was in the hospital undergoing an operation, and Dr. Rosenheim was called out of town on business, they could not be there. The main intention of the organization is to get the C. C. and labor to work in harmony with each other, which they have not done in the past. Considering the fact that we had some disappointments, our meeting was very successful. Brother Easton, president, State Federation of Labor, and L. R. Vie, prosecuting attorney, and I. C. Taylor, state senator, all gave some good talks, and it was enjoyed by everyone.

The ladies label league gave a banquet on February 11, and everyone enjoyed themselves. However, the women were very much disappointed, because there was such a poor turnout.

Brothers, as you know, the time is near for the primary election, and we should get out and vote and nominate men who will be of help to organized labor, and then in the general election put them over. We should forget politics and vote for the man who will help us.

H. F. EDWARDS.

L. U. NO. 340, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

We held our big annual ball on February 11, Edison's birthday, and I will endeavor to give you a description of what was considered the greatest ball given by any organization in the city of Sacramento; that is not saying it myself, but that is the talk of everyone in the city of Sacramento, those who saw it and those who told others.

This ball was held in our Memorial Auditorium, one of the finest buildings in Superior California. The first thing we did was to illuminate the outside of that building. We used two batteries of 1,000 watt lights, making 12,000 watts in all. We played these lights upon the building and it gave the effect that the building was standing out in daylight, something that the building needs to set it off. That was the talk long before we held our dance. This was the biggest advertising feat we could use. Every person wanted to know what was the reason for the lighting of the building and all you could hear was "The Electrical Workers' Ball."

President C. E. Turner, who was chairman of the organization, appointed a general committee consisting of three members to make arrangements. These members were Brothers M. C. Derr, W. C. Stringer and Andy Platt. They in turn appointed various sub-committees composed of the following: Brother L. A. Holenstein, who had charge of general construction; Brother Thomas A. Moltzen, who had charge of the electrical effect; Brother C. H. Blackburn, who had charge of the tickets; Brother George H. Hoffman, who was chief of all stage and electrical work; Brother J. W. Karver was our chief publicity man, and due credit must be given to this Brother who went out and solicited the ads from the various merchants under a great handicap as in this city we have what is known as the retail merchants association to which all the large merchants belong 100 per cent in Sacramento, and if you do not receive the endorsement of this association, it is impossible to receive any

advertising from these various merchants; even at that, we had over 60 advertisements in the program on which we realized something over \$200.

Brother C. M. Borba was chief lamp dipper, who had charge of that work; Brother T. A. McKee, the maker of all the shades, Brother C. E. Turner was chairman of the floor committee and this committee consisted of the following Brothers: Andy Platt, E. S. Clendenin, B. E. Fisher, M. C. Derr, Thomas Moltzen, L. A. Holenstein, E. J. Cotter, J. W. Karver and T. A. McKee, and the writer who were all dressed in tuxedos for the occasion, which gave a distinction to the dance. Brother W. C. Stringer was chairman of tickets and publicity. Brother Jerry Riddle, the "youngest" member in our organization and "more" hair on his head than any other member, had charge of the loud speakers which were used to announce all our different feats.

Situated around in the balcony were 11 1,000 watt flood lights of various colors. In one of the corners we had a moon which as the flasher worked upon it, showed the moon in its various quarters and then wound up as a full moon and under that we had a star which was twinkling at the same time and when the lights in the hall went out, you could also look at the ceiling and it looked like dozens of stars, which was part of the architecture of the building. We had four spot lights, one of which was played upon our official emblem in the center and the others were used for various electrical effects.

On picking the date of February 11, we did not know at that time what day that happened to be, but as we came up to the time we discovered it was the birthday of that great electrical wizard, Thomas A. Edison. I guess we picked a very appropriate day.

Now, after everything was made up and ready to go, we had in the neighborhood of over 50 Brothers working the day before the dance putting up the streamers. There were 1,800 10-watt lamps in the streamers colored red and green; each one of these lamps had a red or green shade of crepe paper and each streamer was wrapped with red or green crepe paper and connected to these streamers were five different flashers controlling the various lights. One flasher controlled the lights on the circle, other flashers controlled the streamers leading from the circle which gave an effect of over 1,500 lights in a twinkling effect and there was also a streamer of lights running along the balcony around the hall, and these lights were tied in clusters of five each and as it worked it gave a wonderful effect and caused everybody to comment upon it.

We had Wittenbrock's orchestra, which is the best in the city of Sacramento, and they were seated on a stage playing from a shell which was loaned to us through the courtesy of the stage hands and on the curtain back of the orchestra was a picture of Thomas A. Edison, which had a spot light playing upon it, which gave it a very prominent place.

On the night of the ball, we did not know how big the crowd was going to be, but as the hour approached for the dance to start, we had a larger crowd than we figured and were informed we had the second largest dance ever held in the building. Just before the opening number, what should walk out but a little black kitten; somebody was either showing us good luck or bad luck, but it so happened that it was good luck.

The one thing we wished for that evening was a picture of the crowd, but it was impossible to obtain.

Now the dance is over, I want to thank

every one who assisted in making this dance a success. I will be unable to give all the names as it would take too much space in the JOURNAL, as every member of the local played some part in the dance. Mrs. L. A. McKee and her daughter took the time to make and sew the crepe paper shades for our 1,800 lamps, which was some job.

The dance was a huge success, if not financially, it has left an effect upon the people in Sacramento that there is one labor organization able to put over a dance that is the talk of the season.

These decorations were left up for the Sacramento Orphanage masked ball on Valentine's day as they were holding their annual ball and we received many thanks not only from that organization but from the people at large in the city of Sacramento.

I am just in receipt of the February JOURNAL. Somebody evidently must have made a mistake as you have an article headed "Local Union No. 340" of Sacramento by J. W. Carrico of Vallejo Local No. 180. I received just as much talk from that article as if I had had my own article in the JOURNAL.

BERT M. MILLER.

L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

Things here are rather quiet as about 60 per cent of our Brothers are working only about 40 per cent of the time; and it is a hard, cold winter.

We had our regular election on December 23, and nearly all the old officers were re-elected. The following are the new ones: Brother Hunter, vice president; myself, recording secretary and trustee along with Brother Ashby and Brother Jones. Brother Smith and Brother Reaves, executive board, and Brother Barre, second inspector; Brother Allen, foreman.

Our attendance at meetings has been on the increase and of course that makes the meetings better.

Our annual ball was in order December 30, but the weather was so cold it held our attendance down considerably. However, we had a fair crowd and a swell time. Those who stayed away on account of "Methodist feet," or other reasons, just lost out.

But our ticket sales were not what they should have been, even in the local. Some people think they should have a five-course dinner and a complete showing of Zeigfeld's Follies for \$1, then throw in a perfectly good dance also. But the committee should be thanked because they did everything possible to make it a success.

The articles in the January WORKER about the Bell Telephone were good stuff. Wonder how much of their stock members of our Brotherhood and locals own? Boys, the owners are helping Mother Bell make millions every year on her 40 cents an hour help. If I had any money I believe I would rather tie it up in a handkerchief than tie it up in that wonderful combine. The letters in the January WORKER were also fine.

Have been trying to figure out how old a fellow has to be to remember way back in '91, as Brother Mike in No. 1 has done. I sure hope he writes some more of that Brotherhood history. And the letter Brother Wardell, L. U. No. 56, wrote with the heavy print, especially the latter, was something a lot of members in L. U. No. 347 should read and never forget. That's what makes real unions. The rest of the letters were fine reading; also the editorials. Boys, you don't have to go to a newsstand for good reading, it comes to your house every month, if you'll just read it.

Our B. T. C. are still right on their heels and as soon as the weather permits this town

should be real good, as there is lots of work coming up. And it will be 100 per cent union with the support the B. T. C. has offered them.

WARD R. BURROWS.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

Editor:

At our last election the following members were returned to office: J. Nutland, president; J. W. Curran, vice president; H. Price, treasurer; C. Shaw, financial secretary; J. Dolson, recording secretary; Brothers C. Cochrane and C. Bromley, who came up from Hull last summer, were elected as first and second inspectors. Brother J. McMordie elected foreman. Executive board: F. Todd, J. Gardiner, J. Godden, E. Forsey, E. Curtiss.

It was reported at our last meeting that there were members who did not know that the sick benefit was suspended, also that our initiation fee is now \$50.

There are about 30 members out of work, most of whom have been out since Christmas. There is not much work in view until spring.

Brother Arthur Milligan has entered the radio business and offers special values to members of Local No. 353, who show their cards. His place of business is the Inter-provincial Radio Distributors, 10 Queen Street, East.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Many locals have been worrying and searching around for the remedy to their small turnout on meeting nights. Only a small proportion of their members showing up. Here is a good solution to that problem: For example, you have say, 100 members. This means that nearly 30 per cent of those boys will run up against some out-of-the-ordinary condition, some unusual circumstance, some new "wrinkle" on a particular type of job; or, maybe the inspector made some allowance or new ruling on the code—or a hundred and one other things uncommonly met with. In other words, between one meeting night and your next meeting there are just 483 chances of the unusual (in any degree) turning up. This ought to bring out half a dozen members each meeting with some brief interesting little "Say-So" on his particular experience—for the benefit and enlightenment of other members present. And another splendid asset would be for your president before the close of each meeting to bring up one or two good electrical questions for solutions. I recall a meeting not long ago, which I visited, where most of the Brothers present laughed at this "great novelty." But the worm turned when only two (out of nearly 70) could answer the first question.

All too many members only look upon their organization in the light of "protection," or its greater paying value. And these only appear meeting nights under some great necessity, such as paying their quarterly dues. But the majority of the membership, feel, are in the craft for its greater learning facilities; theirs is the ambition to make bigger and heavier men of themselves, capable shortly of increasing responsibility in return for what their organization offers. And these latter we must encourage and develop.

It would surprise you to know how many local meetings today really are more of a "social gathering" rather than the original intention of those business meetings. Your meeting nights (in reality) are the members' only real outlet for enlightenment, advancement and self-improvement; not to be squandered in hours and hours of aimless

reading of everything the secretary can lay his hands on, from watch chains to battleships.

Make your local attractive, similar to the solutions I offer above. Make those meeting nights possess some appeal, no matter what: educational, instructive or (probably) the B. A. may want to create a little surprise feast (just occasionally). But, first, get the appeal established, then attraction is sure to follow, and you will be doubly surprised how the boys will jam your meetings. Nothing mysterious about it. Give it a trial!

Bear in mind that the aims and purposes of our I. B. E. W. organization are much more than any other institution in the world have ever been able to equal. And if we all get together, stick together and be all the help we can to each other you will find the benefits and results of our craft phenomenal. You know that to be a fact, now let us all make it a reality.

M. J. ELLARD.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Last Sunday Martin T. Joyce held a regional conference of the State Branch A. F. of L., in Lynn. Charles Reed was chairman of the meeting. Brothers Reed and Joyce impressed on those present the importance of attending hearings bearing on labor matters, particularly the anti-injunction bill and the workmen's compensation state fund law. The state branch has drafted a law that will give the injured worker increased benefits, and at the same time will cut the rates of the employer two-thirds the present rates.

During the conference it was asked what the position of the state branch was on an old age pension law sponsored by a fraternal organization of this state. It was explained that as this plan was contributory, the plan favored by the state was non-contributory. Brother Joyce took this opportunity to extol the pension plan of the Brotherhood.

It has been a bitter fight to get this legislation enacted. Attorney General Reading ruled the bill out as unconstitutional and after being redrafted by the best constitutional lawyers in this state, he said the bill encroached on the powers of the judiciary. There was no alternative for the state branch but to go direct to the legislature. There will be a hearing February 29, at 7.30 p. m., at the state house and all delegates were urged to attend.

Another matter to come before the legislature at this session of interest to our members are the proposed amendments to the license law. Much hard work was put in on this law. After several meetings with Chairman Goodwin, of the civil service, Secretary Edson, of the state examiners of electricians, E. L. Dennis, the field agent, and the executive board of the State Association of Electricians, a hearing was held before the committee of public safety. Brother Charles Keaveney ably presented our case. At the hearing were representatives from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lynn, Salem, Brockton and Lawrence.

McINERNEY.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Local No. 382 wishes to thank you and the other officers for the promptness with which you settled the claim of our deceased Brother last month, Brother L. M. Gregory. The claim was filed Saturday and the following Thursday we received the check for \$1,000, which was given to the widow, and very much appreciated by her. She has thanked the local by letter. Resolutions of regret have been spread on our minutes and

a copy sent to the family and also to the International Office and our charter has been draped.

One of our old Brothers, "Old" Brother Charley Hough, passed this way last week on his way back north after a short stay in Florida, and we have also received a traveler from another of our old Brothers, E. H. Charlesworth, from Miami, Fla. While this Brother did not bring his traveler he sent it and stated that he was afraid that the Miami local could not hold out much longer. This is the outside local he was referring to. What is the matter with Miami, Brothers? Can't you hold together better than this? It looks rather funny to us up here, that a city the size of this one that you can't hold yourselves together. Come on, snap out of it; with as many of the Brothers as you have who got their training from old No. 382 you should be able to hold together; don't let her fail. We received a traveler from a Jacksonville Brother also this month, who has caught a few days' work here on his way north. Suppose he will go on back soon to Boston, Mass. Brother J. A. Default; don't know how long he will remain.

We want to advise all Brothers, both inside and outside, not to come here, as there is nothing doing. The Barstow Co., of New York, as you know, own our power company, and will not employ union men and they are the only company employing linemen except old Mother Bell, and we all know about them now, but did not before your last issue. I want to congratulate you on this fine article and hope to see more just such. I have given a copy of it to the secretary of the chamber of commerce, who has promised to read it. Hope he will, as I want him to know more of this monster corporation.

Our state legislature is now in session and our state legislative committee is right on the job. With our president of the state federation a member of this body I do not think they will pull anything on us and we have some hopes of getting a bill through for a state inspector for our craft.

We have presented our new agreement to the contractors for the next two years, which we are in hopes of having signed in the near future. This is also another reason why we wish Brothers to stay away from here, especially until this is settled. However, we do not anticipate any trouble in getting it signed, but you can never tell.

T. B. COOPER.

L. U. NO. 407, BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

Editor:

I presume some of our readers have heard of Brownsville before and still carry the idea that Texas is the home of cowboys, coyotes and longhorn cattle. Well, that's true in the movies, but otherwise we are advancing rapidly because, since July 1, 1927, we have organized not only in Brownsville but in San Benito, Harlingen, Mercedes, Weslaco, McAllen, Edinburg and Mission. These are the larger towns of the lower Rio Grande valley. For the information of those who never heard of this territory, I wish to state that is where Mexico meets Uncle Sam and that Local Union No. 407 has the distinction of being the southernmost local on the main land of the United States. Brother Grasser came here last July, when we organized, and after we received our charter and had it "okayed," Brother Robbins and a committee called on the contractors, who signed up 100 per cent with a \$1 raise for March 1, 1928.

At the present time conditions are fair, but indications point toward an improvement soon. Last fall one of the Brothers dropped in from Florida with his travelling

card and tools but things were slack so we got him a job on a farm driving a tractor. He ate regularly and had a good place to sleep and now we have him back at wire jerking again.

Well, Brothers, the year of 1928 is just starting off and it is up to us to make the best of the opportunity by attending meetings regularly, prompt payment of dues and lending a helping hand to a worthy Brother. So, let everybody boost and make 1928 a red letter year in the I. B. E. W.

P. H. LINDHORN.

L. U. NO. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Just a few words to you stating that Brothers Murphey and Evans are recovering from a prolonged sickness and are ready to resume their work as soon as they get a place to work. Brother Woods has returned to work again after two weeks at St. John's Hospital with an infected hand.

Brother Childs, of the International Office, dropped in on his annual visit. Brother H. E. Kavanaugh, of L. U. No. 124, visited in our city and failed to see our business agent, therefore his visit helped our treasury. Brother Colvin, of L. U. No. 193, has been attending our meetings lately and has been very attentive as to what we will do.

We expect work to pick up in the year 2000 and this prediction brings joy to our younger members; the older ones are not interested.

SCRIBE.

L. U. NO. 430, RACINE, WIS.

Editor:

This is to break the news that Local No. 430, of Racine, is very much alive. At our last election of officers the following Brothers were elected or reelected: President, Brother Otto Roole, reelected; vice president, Brother Eddie Surendonk; recording secretary, Brother H. B. Reese, unanimously reelected; financial secretary, Brother Nick Schmitt, unanimously reelected; treasurer, Brother George Tosteson, unanimously reelected; business agent, Brother Otto Roole, unanimously reelected; first inspector, Brother William Peterson; second inspector, Brother Ed Matsen; press secretary, Jesse Bowman.

Our last election was the liveliest ever held; attendance was best we have had at election, which was to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At the present time we are lucky to be working, some part time, most of us full time, which is unusual at this time of the year. We have had considerable big construction jobs, two new theatres and two high schools and one big printing shop. That accounts for our working steady. It may be of interest to some Brother who happens to be acquainted with our president, Otto Roole, to know that he has had plenty of grief this winter. First, his beloved father died and no sooner the funeral was over than Brother Roole's wife was taken ill and sent to hospital for a serious operation. Mrs. Roole is now at home and doing well, we are happy to hear. Cheer up, Brother Roole, better days are coming.

Going back to a previous subject, that of the meeting following election, after installing our new officers the meeting was adjourned to clear the deck for our annual blowout (not tire). You know what I mean. Several contractors were in attendance at the party. No casualties were reported, so all must be well, after consuming several pounds of hot dogs (not of the street variety),

baked ham, cheese sandwiches, washed down with coffee. Several members and contractors retired to take part in a good old-fashioned card party, but all went home with their coats and pants on. Must have been a friendly game. It was most pleasing to know that this year nobody bumped his nose—got his dates mixed and missed the party. All in attendance reported a good time and are anxiously awaiting arrival of 1929. One of our good friends—a contractor, Mr. Hetzel—got his dates mixed and missed the party and as a result feels very sorry. Never mind, Bill, remember next date, 1929; place Union Hall Association Building. If you can't remember, tie a string on your finger.

Now to get back to the business of our local, our officers—Brothers Reese, Schmitt, and Tosteson—installed a new system of bookkeeping and check accounts. It is the best I have seen or know of. Where did you dig it out from, Brothers? Keep up the good work.

Our Brother Roole, between the jobs of our business agent and chairman, sure is busy. Brother Reese is going into the poultry business on his farm. Good luck, Brother Reese! Our officers are a busy gang, some raising chickens, some keeping us working, others raising the dickens about dues, and fines for missing meetings. Brother Dave Ryan just paid his fine for missing a meeting.

Our hearts go out to our Brother Al Round. He has his hands full of sickness. First, two of his children came down with scarlet fever, and now four members of his family, including Mrs. Round, are in a hospital with the same sickness. A tough break, Brother, but could be worse. All are reported doing well.

When it comes to orations on addressing the worthy president at meetings, Brother William Patterson gets the berries. He is almost like Champ Clark or "Uncle Joe" Cannon, or "Grape Juice" W. J. Bryan—I mean he's some speaker.

Dear Brother Bugniazet, keep up the good educational work in radio and regular electrical school in the official organ. There are many helpful hints.

Organized labor owes Brother Nockels, of Chicago, a great debt for building or sponsoring WCFL, that labor might put their side of arguments and defense of our workmen before the public in an unbiased way and manner. That is something labor is in great need of. Brother Nockels, can you sponsor or build some more labor radio stations, so we can have a broadcasting chain of our own? More power to Brother Nockels. WCFL programs are excellent. If you never tuned in on 483 meters, 620 k. c., do it soon and be convinced of its merits.

JESSE BOWMAN.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA

Editor:

Brother F. A. MacIntosh will again guide the destinies of Local No. 435. He has been re-elected as president, and we hope he will be able to guide this local to the 100 per cent state of organization, which we are slowly but surely struggling to attain. But remember, fellow members, he can't do it without the support of everyone. "Mac" is also secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, so he is a busy man and deserves every support from the membership. Brother Hayward is vice president and we have an idea he likes that job better than being a shop steward.

The recording secretary's duties will be carried out by Brother G. Maher, a hard working, earnest and consistent member of our local, who should prove to be of great

help to "Mac" in "pepping up" the meetings and getting the membership down to work.

President E. Taylor was re-elected by the Trades and Labor Council for the ensuing year and G. Hutchison will occupy the vice president's chair.

Labor activities come under two classifications in Winnipeg. Organized trades unionism, which of course is non-political, and the independent labor party, which is political. Officially the two have no connection one with the other, and no doubt it is wise to keep the two separated; but of course many of our members belong to the I. L. P. and are interested in the progress of the party. There are seven labor members in our city council and 11 non-labor. In spite of this encouraging representation labor has been frozen out when it came to the allocation of chairmanships of committees. This embitters civic relations and assists to maintain the situation of a citizenship divided into two classes. It is undemocratic and in the long run will work to the disadvantage of the whole city. The right of minorities to a fair consideration is a modern and generally accepted principle. The non-labor members adopt the attitude that the labor members belong to a political party and form a political group within the city council and that it is not desirable that there should be politics or party in civic administration. In the hectic days of 1919, when labor was attempting to attain its ends by more direct means, it was told to adopt constitutional methods and it would be accorded a fair hearing. This is not the kind of hearing it is getting. However, patience and steady plugging will reap its reward.

A word as to local conditions. A number of our members were on short time but the numerous alterations to local hotels caused by the new liquor act has kept everyone busy of late. Prospects for the coming summer are good. Building construction last year showed an increase of 50 per cent over 1926, and a steady improvement is predicted for this year. Mining development in northern Manitoba is causing a warranted optimism among all classes and interests in our community.

If any of our Brothers want to make a speculative investment I understand that the Hudson Bay Mining Co. will shortly offer shares to the public at \$15 each. This is the company which is developing the famous Flin Flon Mine. I suppose they have changed the name because some might get confused between Flin Flon and flim flam. Financial authorities state that no man should put his money into speculative investments until he has first built up strong holdings of gilt-edge securities, but if most of us have to wait to do that we shall never be rich, and taking a chance occasionally does no harm, providing one does not put all his eggs in one basket. Take it from me, fellows, there are going to be great doings in our north country.

Our legislative assembly has been very busy framing new liquor laws which are aimed to do away with the bootlegger and to permit the thirsty to slake their thirst easily and legally in properly conducted beer parlors. An eight-ounce glass for ten cents. How we do envy you good people to the south of us your prohibition law. I wonder!

And now, Mr. Editor, enough for this month. Much that I have written is of a contentious nature, but my endeavor is to make this monthly epistle interesting to all and not only to our local members. I despair of making much of a showing when I read the splendid letters from other locals. They are of a literary standard which requires greater gifts than mine to attain.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 437, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Editor:

We started a few months back to establish working conditions equal to those in surrounding towns, by drafting a working agreement with the closed shop clause and an increase in wages. After many conferences with the contractors we had to go on strike to convince them we meant business. We signed one contract a week for the first three weeks and now it is a battle to the finish with the rest.

Brother Charles D. Keaveney, our I. O. Representative, has been handling the strike situation for us and he sure is a worker. Local No. 437 can never repay him for what he has done.

We modified the wage increase from \$1.10 to \$1 per hour and 75 cents to 62½ cents per hour for helpers until July 1, 1928, and from July 1, 1928, to July 1, 1929, \$1.10 per hour for journeymen and 67½ cents per hour for helpers. This gives us an 18 months' agreement and is a great step forward when you consider that the average wage for helpers was less than \$15 per week.

Local No. 437 was successful in having one of their members, Brother Pelletier, appointed inspector of wires for the next three years. You know, Editor, some fellows are born lucky.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association, of Fall River, "after receiving thirteen million of dollars rebate in taxes," decided that they needed more money to meet the high cost of living, so starting on January 30, they are reducing the wages of the mill workers 10 per cent, making an average of \$14 per week. This is the result of textile workers belonging to an independent organization. In my opinion the greed of some cotton manufacturers would shame a pig.

All the boys are talking about the story of the telephone company in the January issue of our JOURNAL, also the story of "Sadie, the Switchboard Girl."

Brother Hindell, of Local No. 46, should have said we have the best JOURNAL in existence. Not merely electrical journal.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Arthur McClear, president; Arthur Wallace, vice president; Frank Mullen, recording secretary; George Cottell, business agent and financial secretary. Thomas Stansfield, first inspector; George Rondeau, second inspector; foreman, Thomas Donovan; Earl Seagrave, Malcom Woodward, Oliver Pelletier, trustees, and Earl Seagrave, press secretary.

We wish to thank Locals No. 7, of Springfield and No. 377 of Lynn, for placing some of our striking members to work and hope they will call on us if they ever need assistance.

EARL M. SEAGRAVE.

L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Editor:

Press secretary! Ye gods! Just like trying to inflate a rubber tire that has two ends. Ah! ha! Banzai! Hooray! I knew it! Bless his heart! From the bottom of my heart I thank him. Mose—poor old Mose, good old Mose, you could not have chosen a more opportune time than the present just past and as sorry as I am, I sure do appreciate it. Boys, both local and international, Mose Pasley has just been operated on for appendicitis! And that gives me my chance to broadcast on a variable wave-length "Mose Pasley has Appendicitis." I'm sorry it had to be you, Mose, but, buddy, once more I say you could not have picked a more opportune time than you did, 'cause otherwise my letter this month would have been a distinct flop, and I hereby bequeath you this month's salary as press secretary. I also on behalf of

Local No. 466 take the liberty of expressing our sympathy to you and your family, and hope for a speedy recovery. Appendicitis! Just think of it—a measly little old 'lectrician having appendicitis. Why, fellers, that's worthy of a contractor. And on top of that he had a successful operation, too, and he is up and around and apparently on the road to rapid recovery, and that gives you boys your opportunity to shout.

You see, Mose ran around for two or three days with sharp in-growing pains in that region known as the off-side of the tummy, and he'd tell first one and then another of his friends about it, and that's where he made his mistake; in fact, I think right there is where he grounded his hot wire. One of his listeners turned out to be a sawbones—you know, one of those guys that's not satisfied to diagnose your case, but he must diagnose you personally. Doctors are all right until they get personal, then it's every man for himself. Well, this gentleman with the "Beau Sabreur" got Mose into the consultation room and that settled the argument. Consultation room? That's another one on the idle public. It's more like an information bureau—they don't consult you, they inform you, that you are about to become the point of interest at a little sewing circle that is just about to convene—that is, just as soon as the butcher opens the parcel post and a few ex-college men get through prodding around your innards and satisfy themselves as to how the interior of man is constructed.

A man belonging to the Ku Klux Klan gave him a bottle to smell, and the next thing he knew was that every time he would start to move something pertaining to Mose seemed inclined to nip. The sum and substance of the whole affair was that they worked while he slept (Li'l old cascade), and upon breaking and entering found a small section of conduit protruding from the lea side of the "Stomachus Operandi" in a very bad state of corrosion and its immediate removal quite necessary.

Mose thinks appendicitis has opened his eyes as well as his stomach, and he doesn't think doctors always as wise as their diplomas would indicate. They sometimes carry things too far, as he was carrying a pocketbook at the time and when he came down from his air-ride, or snapped out of the ether, the said wallet had all the earmarks of a serious operation, also. The moral of this wall is, "Never carry a pig-skin wallet when you have the stomach ache."

Now, Brothers—from the sublime to the ridiculous: Open to all comers, but directed especially to members of 466.

Boys, do you remember during the war the way freight would be routed over our railroads, traffic directed for the east would invariably be started on a long westerly swing before it would be headed east, and vice versa for a west-bound load? Even in our own towns here you would see a long coal train destined for Tidewater, having come from West Virginia mines fifty miles east of Charleston, bound for the Virginia Seaboard via Huntington and the Norfolk and Western Railway, a haul of at least two hundred extra miles. You see what I mean—loss of time, double mileage, lost motion, and so on. We all, no doubt, remember such manipulations. Now don't you think such things were ridiculous? Sure you do, just as ridiculous as it is for me to write to the Editor of the WORKER at Washington, D. C., that he in turn may send it to you at Charleston, W. Va., that you may know what is going on at Local No. 466, which is located just around the corner from your home or at the other end of the

street on which you live. You who have not seen the local in session a half-dozen times in the last half a hundred weeks, you boys who enter the hall, find your way to the financial secretary's desk, pay your dues and leave the hall, can do all this blindfolded, you know the path so well, do you think you are playing fair with the bunch who come to the hall every Tuesday night rain, snow or fair weather?

Now, I'm not talking radicalism, socialism or any fanaticism, but just a little bit of downright, non-bolshevik co-operation.

Our local has gradually dwindled to something less than 35 members; our attendance for the last year has been but little more than 50 per cent—those being repeaters or regulars. Do you realize that it is that 50 per cent that holds up your \$1.25? Do you realize what a predicament you would be in if that faithful 50 per cent got tired and weary and said, "For our peace of mind, which needs more rest than our bodies, we will quit combatting the contractors and work 10 hours a day, and instead of looking forward to the five-day week, let's work six, and we won't have to buy so much weekend gas. Now we will accumulate so much money the banks will refuse to pay us interest and our homes will become far too comfortable for such as we, so let's just work for 50 cents an hour."

Well, that is everything in a nutshell. If our attending 50 per cent should ever go "Homo Stultus" from an over-abundance of self-inflicted authority, you can see the rut it is possible for us to get into: Six days a week, 10 hours a day, and 50 cents an hour. A swell slogan—"6-10 and 50," all brought on by letting George do it.

We have all kinds of excuses for not attending, some of them good excuses, in a way; and some of them simply excuses, such as—"Some guy always starts an argument that means nothing and leads nowhere." We don't like these meaningless arguments any more than you do, so why not come around and help break them up? Another—"Oh, I had a date that night." Well and good, but is that date helping you to hold that \$1.25 or is it helping you to spend it? Still another—"Those fellows don't like me," or, "That bunch has no use for me." Did you ever try to show them or convince them of your usefulness, of your value to your own local?

We all know who gets the black looks at the shop in the morning just as well as you do; the man who tries to make your job worth while.

How many of the missing 50 per cent realize that we are operating on an open charter? I thought so. Well, boys, Uncle Sam will bring the WORKER to your door, but the parcel-post man can't carry the Kanawha Valley Bank building to you—John L. D. won't stand for it, so I will try to get a line to you now and then.

These words may be a little pointed, fellows, and a few caustic remarks thrown in, but a thorough analysis will show you no ill will or anything personal. And electrolytically speaking, fellows, $H_2O + SO_2 = H_2SO_4$, and believe me, boys, that's what it takes to turn the old motor over on a cold morning. But a bucket of water in one hand and a bucket of acid in the other won't do the trick. So come on, old Sulphuric, jump in, the water's fine. You will lower your gravity only slightly compared to the great amount you will raise ours—your local. And, boys, it won't be so hard to turn the old motor over on that cold, cold morning May the first.

What I am trying to convey is that the latchstring of 466 still hangs out, so wipe your feet on old "Welcome" and come on in.

BON KECK.

L. U. NO. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Dear Editor:

We have had a very prosperous year during 1927, that keeps our members busy. The large jobs that were completed are as follows: The Goodhue Building, 12-story office building, electrical work done by Dallas Electric Company, Dallas, Tex., union contractors; the Jefferson Theatre, electrical work done by Eugene Ash Company, union contractors, Fort Worth, Tex.; the LaSalle Hotel, 12 stories, work done by Jacobs Brothers Electric Company, Houston, Tex., union contractors. The three jobs above mentioned were done by union contractors due to the untiring efforts of our International Vice President, Brother Dan W. Tracy, in our behalf. The Neches Electric Company, of Beaumont, an open shop contractor, had the American National Bank Building, 12 stories, the new city hall and auditorium, and the College Street fire station. Our members were used entirely by the Neches Electric Company on all of their work. The Thompson-Lockhart Electric Company had the new central fire station and Beaumont Cotton Compress. This company is an open shop concern but they had all union men on their jobs. The Neches Power Station is building another unit. The prospects for work are not so bright at present as we have a lot of our members loafing. The unions in Beaumont have been fighting the open shop since 1918 and are still fighting them and will continue to fight them as long as they refuse to sign up. The boys of Local No. 479 are confident that we will get better working conditions in the near future due to having Brother Dan Tracy helping us out.

The officers elected for 1928 are: O. A. Walker, president; E. F. Shaw, vice president; L. R. Schmidt, recording secretary; W. N. Scarborough, financial secretary; V. R. Holst, treasurer; W. L. Holst, business manager; Lee Pickard, inspector; Charlie Shawver, foreman; W. N. Scarborough, press secretary.

Wednesday morning, December 21, 1927, at 6:30 a. m., we lost one of our members, Brother Robert H. Sheegog, who passed away after having a paralytic stroke. Brother Sheegog lingered between life and death for seven days before passing into the Great Beyond. Brother Sheegog served his country in the great world war, going overseas with the American army. After the war he came back to Beaumont and settled down, and at the time of his death he was employed as stage electrician at the Jefferson Theatre. He was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He was well liked by all who knew him and had lots of friends. He was laid to rest in the Magnolia cemetery. The great number of floral offerings sent by friends were very beautiful. Local Union No. 479 has passed suitable resolutions and I am sending a copy to be published in the JOURNAL.

Brother Dan Tracy was a visitor at our last regular meeting held January 17, and made a talk that was highly appreciated by the entire membership and one that will be of great benefit to us all.

W. N. "PAT" SCARBOROUGH.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE., CANADA

Editor:

Election and installation of officers for this year took place at the first meeting in January of Local No. 492. Our president, Jim Brodrick, like Calvin Coolidge, did not choose to run for re-election and as we understood his position, we excused him. The new set up of officers for this year were duly installed

as follows by our past president in a very capable manner:

President, H. M. Nevison; vice president, A. E. Jackson; recording and financial secretary, C. Hadgkiss; treasurer, George Eaton; trustees, P. J. McLaughlin, A. Pomroy, and J. Stoker; inspectors, P. J. McLaughlin, J. Stoker; foreman, P. Green; press secretary, T. J. Buchanan.

This local has started to build up a library on electrical and kindred subjects which on meeting nights are loaned out to members to take home to study and return when finished. These books have been donated by members who are finished with them and in return they are able to study other books turned in by other members. We have only started it, but we have made a good start with several of crafts and other authors and in a year's time we should have a good selection of books.

The last issue of the WORKER sure was a corker, with all the real dope on "Mother Bell" and her large family. I noticed the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada is still the largest shareholder of American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It is also one of the largest shareholders in Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, Brooklyn Edison, Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, Public Service of New Jersey, Southern California Edison, Detroit Edison and many other public utilities too numerous to mention.

It was good to see "Power House Notes" on the page of "Constructive Hints." We hope to see more of those articles.

The articles by Brother Arthur Schading, of Local No. 1, are very instructive and interesting and I feel sure are appreciated by many of the readers.

This second part of this letter is addressed more particularly to the members of Local No. 492. Remember, Brothers, if you intend to do the right thing by your new officers, mark your calendar for the second and fourth Wednesdays; attend the meetings; if you think you are not getting a square deal, say so like a man and you will feel better for it.

At the second meeting in March a door check will be issued to every member present and each man will have a chance to win an article of value which is indispensable to every man. We will study the constitution that night, so that we may all know what the laws of our organization are. Therefore be on time. Meeting starts at 8:30 p. m. sharp, and don't forget to bring up your old electrical books for the library.

T. J. BUCHANAN.

L. U. NO. 535, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Will endeavor to give some inside dope on our Local Union No. 535.

We have for president, Brother R. C. Judd, a very capable man. He has held every office in the local, and when he really wants order he gets it.

For vice president, E. Willem, another capable man, one who just recently got hit with one of cupid's arrows. He managed to duck them for a pretty good while. Here's wishing him years of happiness.

For financial secretary, C. J. Lord, who knows his business, is kind enough to tell us before we go in arrears.

For recording secretary, myself. Judge for yourself.

For business agent, H. L. Messix, written in capital letters, please! We never worry with H. L. on the job. A strong union man and for the I. B. E. W. first, last and always.

We are looking forward to the expiration of our agreement with the contractors April 1. We have hopes of signing them again under practically the same agreement of last

year. Thanks to our old standby, H. L. Messix.

The Building Trades Council in this city is 100 per cent and everything going good.

We just won a big fight with the Huffman Contracting Company over celotex lath. They wanted their carpenters to do the work, but we wanted the lathers to do it. The job was held up about four days until finally they agreed to come to terms handed down by the Building Trades Council, and I want to say that it was our business agent who carried the thing through.

Business looks pretty good for early spring with several good jobs coming up. Our city inspectors and local are getting closer together, and we voted to back him 100 per cent.

We had a new code go into effect the first of the year. We have to band all our pipes in the service switch and distribution cabinet together with the neutral, which can be bare in all conduit jobs. Sure makes a lot more work for us.

Our contractors in this city, I believe, are for us. We sure have some good times together. A big time is in store for February 23—the contractors, wholesale houses, public utilities company and ourselves. There will be several out-of-town guests and we are trying to get Brother Jennings here. Will let you in on it next month.

The contractors also have an organization of their own and they have asked that we send a delegate to attend.

We had the misfortune to lose one of our Brothers this month—Brother P. J. Frankenberg. He was killed by his own car. He left it in gear when his starter failed to work, and when he got out to crank it, it started up and crushed his chest in against another car parked in front of his car.

I missed "Bachie's" letter in the February issue of our JOURNAL.

CHAS. HUCKLEBERRY.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

For six months we have been menaced by a situation we have not been able to check or control and it is serious, since it affects our pocketbook to the extent of impending poverty and disaster.

As a sacrifice to better conditions our worthy business agent, Charles Arthur Smith, has been relegated to the ranks of ordinary electricians with no work in sight and we, as a whole, have returned to the shop steward system that naturally will cause a little confusion on account of scarcity of work.

Brother Smith retires with the expressed confidence of the local, conscious of having performed a disagreeable duty in a satisfactory manner, having in his long term incurred the displeasure of perhaps a disgruntled few, and possibly for real or imaginary reasons.

At any rate, Charles Arthur, for reasons best known to himself, resigned the offices of financial secretary, financial committee and executive board.

Business agenting is apparently an ill chosen profession and from experience we have gleaned it is hard to characterize an efficient member since our previous incumbent of office falsified, swindled, hoodwinked and did everything, and one more that a business agent should not do, yet for more than a year we liked it and laughed it off, and when finally succeeded by a man who gave us all he had we can't afford to pay him.

On February 17, Locals No. 333 and No. 567 combined under the functioning of a well-chosen committee composed of Charles Foren, John Winmer and Phil Place from No. 333; Neue Stroobants, Larry Peiffer and John Joyce, from our local, and sat down to

an excellent supper provided chiefly through the efforts of Brother Charles Forem who was later proclaimed an artist in the "claminary" line, since he joyfully undertook the difficult task of frying clams, that assumed the proportions of an industry when a small army of hungry electricians attacked his choice offerings.

Vice President John Fennell graced the occasion by his always welcome presence and while not on a mission of dignity or business, we trust he enjoyed the supper and the occasion to mingle once more with the boys with whom he was once associated, to such an extent that Brother Fessenden in introduction referred to him as the sponsor and bestowed on him the title of Father of 567 which didn't mean much in so far as parental relations are concerned since some of his sons were older, some bigger and safe to say, many of us have not had the benefit of such training as he is capable of dispensing.

Nearly all entertainment was provided by local talent and much credit is due the Brothers who laid aside the tools and as naturally reverted to perhaps long forgotten "specialties."

At the non-appearance of entertainers that President Nicholson had expected, Brother Neree Stroobants stepped into the spotlight and gave us a repetition of his famous barnyard eulogy that, delivered in French was almost impossible of ordinary interpretation, nevertheless Neree deserves much credit for such a difficult rendition.

Brother Carl Kimball was reluctantly presented and as usual delivered in his dependable manner.

After much canvassing of the assembly, Brother Dunfey, a new member of 567, was prevailed upon to officiate at the piano, which he did capably till a late hour accompanied by many a long stilled singer, who with freshly lubricated voices slid easily over scales and into realms that many an artist could never fathom—and would not.

Work is scarce here, has been for a long time and prospects are good for continuation of similar prosperity.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

L. U. NO. 573, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

In the February issue of the WORKER, I made a real blunder in calling the boys of the Warren and Niles and Ohio Public Service Company rats and I wish to apologize to them and to rescind anything that offended them.

The point I was trying to bring out was to have the boys still stick to L. U. No. 411, for as long as we are working with the tools and have to earn a living the best way in my estimate is to be united.

The boys are all sorely peeved at the article, and I do not want them to hold anything against any one, because I did not write it to cast any reflection on any one. As far as I know they are all clean cut chaps and I beg to apologize for this great mistake.

HEBENSTREIT.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

We were successful in again signing up one of our contractors who, a few months ago broke his contract with us and went open shop for a while. He was lined up again through the cooperation of an active Building Trades Council. This is one thing Tulsa has lacked in the past; seems that it was always impossible to get a majority of the building crafts affiliated into a council that would function.

Our educational classes are being very well attended during the winter. We are trying

to teach along practical lines and not shoot too high over the heads of the students. Have one class in armature winding and motors, and another in the wiring and general construction line. We have adopted Brother Rollin Smith's handbook as a text-book and in doing this we have a text-book that is union from cover to cover.

Our loafing list has been rather heavy the past few weeks owing to cold weather holding up building projects and the fact that we have had too many men here this winter. We hope to be able to furnish most of them employment in the spring, however, and we have never hung up the stay-away sign. But, as I said in a previous letter, anyone contemplating coming here would do well to first write to our secretary or business agent.

The articles on the telephone trust in the current issue are very informative, as is also the story of the telephone girl. Mother Bell has a wonderful system, but she certainly doesn't teach her boys how to pull wires in conduits. But, like the weather, there's a good deal said about it but no one seems to be able to do anything with it.

Until such time as the employees of this great corporation learn to think for themselves I suppose we will never be able to do anything toward organizing them.

Brother Jos. Cloughley, of No. 53, hits the nail on the head when he says, in the January number, that there is too much of our work being done by non-union men. We are converting one once in awhile here, but we still have a great field to work on which I suppose is the case in every jurisdiction. But when we do bring a Brother in we should treat him as a Brother, and not let him sit on the side lines and feel that he is not one of us. Too many of us are prone to remember so much of what we should forget, and forget the things we should remember. We have a great many members who seldom attend meetings, and nearly always the same old faithful few to attend to the business of the local union and share its duties and responsibilities.

"For when the great Scorer comes
To write against your name;
He'll write not if you won or lost,
But how you played the game."

We send regards to any of our former members who are now in other jurisdictions. Brother Guy Duncan, who has been around Topeka for several years, was at our last meeting. "Red" Whitworth left us last fall and went back to Florida. We'd like to hear from you, "Red." Some of our old time Brothers are back with us after traveling for three or four years.

The Philtower Building is rapidly nearing completion. The tower, 342 feet high, contains four beacon lights of 1,000 watts each, facing north, east, south and west, to guide the night-flying aviator. Perhaps the next step will be radio beacons to answer the same purpose. For with electrical advancement, what is modern today will be discarded as obsolete tomorrow.

The steel is going up on the Exchange National Building and it will top the Philtower by about 40 feet. The electrical work on all the big jobs here is being done by local contractors. We hope to soon have work for all our members, although we have a great many idle at this time.

We hope in a few years to start placing public service wires underground in the downtown district, as our alleys are about full now. All the large buildings erected here in recent years have looked forward to that and have placed transformer vaults in or adjacent to the premises to take care of their electrical needs.

S. A. KING.

L. U. NO. 586, HULL, QUE., CANADA

Editor:

We will soon be getting ready for the annual songbird's convention. I overhauled the old reel and line this morning, so prepare for some good fish stories. This is a great place for fish.

We still have some of them around who believe they can attain more by individual bargaining than through a union. However, we keep the old hook before their eyes all the time and may get them yet.

Work is beginning to pick up again with mild weather in sight. We have had little unemployment, all things considered. A few more Brothers have been afflicted with itching feet, but some of last year's prodigals are returning, so it just about evens things up.

The organization committee reports considerable success, and we note many new faces at the meetings. Their next open meeting is on March 14. Just about the time you will be reading this.

All the Brothers who were laid up are back at work; namely: Brothers Barber, Pomeroy and McMartin. We have come through the smallpox epidemic without any casualties.

We have lost another of the old guard who has gone to Toronto—Brother Andrew Whyte. I don't know what the attraction is up there, for Ottawa has everything Toronto has and then some. I think the brass rails up there are easier on the feet or something. Anyway, they are getting a good many of our staunchest members.

I hear so many complaints about our I. Rs. that I think it is time I put an oar in. For those who seem neglected in this way, I wish we could lend you our I. R., Brother Broderick, but he is too valuable to us. I sometimes wonder how he can do so much. All these complaints make me wonder if those complaining are doing their part as well. Although an I. R. is a valuable asset, his work is limited in any one district by not being as familiar with conditions as the men on the job. We find that Brother Broderick's work is wasted if we do not follow it up. In other words, he has only time enough to break the ice, and if we wish to get across we have to do so ourselves. We would be glad to have him show you the way as he has shown us, if we could only spare him. As for his raise in pay, instead of begrudging it to him, we think the I. O. should double it. Don't you think, Brothers, that our executives would be worth just as much to some corporation, and they would not get half the criticism? If they are not worth it why did we re-elect them?

What has happened to our Canadian locals this year? Do they believe that silence is golden? If not, let us see them in print. If H. G. Wells or George Bernard Shaw believed that silence was golden they would be skinning wires like the rest of us. So let us see you start on the road to fame and fortune and get your letters in the JOURNAL.

F. H. LOVE.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Dear Editor:

Local No. 595 at the present time is fighting an uphill battle for conditions and to again get upon its feet. Working conditions in Oakland have been very poor for some time past and with nothing of importance under project things don't look the best for the near future.

In reading the reports of the locals it is very amusing to study the points brought out by their secretaries. As I notice a list of the old timers who are eligible for old-

age pension, I hope to see the name of one of our local's members on there very soon.

In the late disaster of the S-4, Local No. 595 lost one of its younger members, R. J. Rose, who joined the navy in the latter part of 1926.

Well, No. 340, here's hoping you have a great time at your electric ball.

E. B. ESHLEMAN.

L. U. NO. 596, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Editor:

The C. C. here keep telling the dear public (of which I am a unit) that things are going to boom here, but merchants are still going out of business, and the industrial plants are leaving Clarksburg, so I can see no boom coming; the only boom there has been here for a long time—the boom of dynamite when the mine tipples or miners' houses were blown up, and that helps no one but gets some poor misguided soul into a lot of trouble.

It seems that things here are just about as near a standstill as they have ever been, since I have been in Clarksburg. Some of the boys seem to be working full time, some part time, and some not at all. Our conditions here are not what they were once, and I don't think we have any one to blame so much as ourselves. In fact, organized labor here needs a hypodermic of concentrated unionism. So many of the craftsmen are dropping out of organizations, and doing so many things that a good union man would not do, that the conditions are appalling and make a fellow feel like pulling up and leaving the bunch to their fate. But that wouldn't be helping the cause either and would only show weakness. But the morale of organized labor here is at a very low ebb. I do not know just what to do to start things moving again in the right direction. We have more men on the outside doing electric work than we have on the inside, and we are the cause of part of it, and the power company the biggest offender, because they took off the compulsory inspection and invited every Tom, Dick and Harry into the wiring game without regard to quality of work or material, excepting the service. So we are having things pretty tough just now.

After reading the January WORKER, it seems that with one or two exceptions Clarksburg is only one of the many places that there is nothing doing in the electric installation business.

Hope No. 141 is getting things in good working order, and building up their organization. I believe a state association for West Virginia would help to build up the organization as a whole, for so many of the locals are, as ours, very small and weak, and if I understand the movement, it is to build and strengthen each individual local in the state and organize new locals. Just now in this section, there are men coming into Clarksburg from all the surrounding territory, doing house wiring, and doing it so cheap that a regular wireman cannot furnish the material for the price they get for a completed job.

Just imagine nine outlets switched, and conduit service complete for less than \$36. Have been talking to the city fathers today relative to a city ordinance to curb the curbstoner and protect the public against the unnecessary fire hazard and the expense of having work done over. And the indications are that something will be done in the near future that will help the cause.

I had the privilege of attending the Central Labor Union meeting on Friday and it is the same thing; no organized effort being made to get the fellow on the outside in, and make all new work fair for all crafts. We now have the bricklayers in the central

bodies and if the plumbers and electricians will have their delegates attend I am sure real benefit will result. We also need the lathers and plasterers to make conditions look like a real union town. Then to have a place where union men could buy union labeled goods. Things would begin to look like old Wheeling away back in 1900, when all retail clerks carried a card and every unfair firm in the city was advertised with posters and cards handed to the people on the street on Saturday and Saturday evening. Those were the good old days! Let's have 'em again.

In God we must trust, and only united can we hope to stand and win. Paul says in Gal. 5:13: "For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty, only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love, serve one another."

H. HATHAWAY.

L. U. NO. 627, LORAIN, OHIO

Editor:

We had a fairly successful year 1927, all things considered, and are hoping for a better year in 1928, and although work is at a low ebb at present, we look forward to better times to come and soon, we hope. The same old gang is here and prove it by their attendance at our meetings. There are never less than 16 at our meetings and at the last one there were 19. We have only 25 members and with that very good attendance you can be sure we have a good local; not a slacker here; every one does his bit. We had no accidents nor sickness of any of our members of a serious nature; in fact, this bunch is as tough as a boarding house steak. Even "Doc" appears younger. I am beginning to believe the boys have a monkey gland specialist somewhere in the near vicinity. I wish I had his address. Well, anyway, the gang is here, the conditions are good and although work is poor we know it is sure to pick up, so we are satisfied.

There have been many good letters in the WORKER in the past, a few radical, a few on religious arguments and a few protesting the other fellow's ideas. I say let them write what they think; if the Editor publishes it I believe it should be read. If a Brother wants to write for or against a certain belief it should not hurt anyone's feelings, for if a man believes anything strong enough no amount of argument will change or hurt that belief. If it will, he is a poor subject for any church to have. And another thing that doesn't look very good is that some Brothers are always harping about the salaries paid our International Officers. Brothers, they earn all they get and more. Take the leaders of any society or any organization as large as ours and you will find that the salaries we pay our officers are meager in comparison, and always remember the knocker seldom wins, the winner never knocks.

These are the officers elected for the year of 1928: President, John (Red) Fallon; vice president, Emmet Jones; recording secretary, Hugh Matson; financial secretary, Charles Wiegand; foreman, Harold Ault; inspector, H. R. Ward; dizzy agent, Charles Wiegand; press secretary, Howard Odle; trustees, "Slim" Miller, John Gallo, "Vic" Plumb. Delegates to building trades, Howard Odle, Archie Weaver, Charles Wiegand; delegates to C. L. U., Archie Weaver, Carl Davis, Howard Odle.

HOWARD ODLE.

The union protects—and it does more. It gives a man a social organization in which he finds men of his kind.

L. U. NO. 631, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Editor:

To begin with, we are located about 60 miles north of New York City on the west shore of the good old Hudson River. The surrounding country presents a very pretty scenic panorama in which the river and the mountains play a major part. A ride over the Storm King Highway will disclose just the picture that I am trying to give a general idea of. So if any of our Brothers come up this way in their cars they should come over the Storm King route.

Now it takes more than beautiful scenery to make a city worth while living in, so with that in mind we have been doing our best to make the labor conditions compare favorably with the scenic beauty. While we have succeeded to a great degree, we don't feel that our work is completed by any means, so we will carry on as long as we have strength enough to do effective work.

The contractors as a whole are a pretty good set of men and we try to keep their friendship by living up to every clause in the working agreement that we sign with them each year. Journeymen and helpers must have a card in order to secure employment. Our rate is \$1.25 per hour, double time for overtime and a 44-hour week. There is a city ordinance which requires everyone who does electrical work within the city limits to either have a license or be employed by one who has one. To date we haven't any serious complaints to make about this licensing system, but we don't consider the present arrangements ideal by any means.

The usual seasonal slack period has arrived here, so we wouldn't advise any Brothers to come this way just now.

ROBERT HENTZE.

L. U. NO. 636, TORONTO, CANADA

Editor:

We are still doing business in the face of big odds. There are still a few of the old-timers around here who would not trade their cards for a charter in some of the rival unions that are trying to do business around this town. This hydro job here is practically all in the national union at present, but we are hoping to have them back in the only electrical organization there is on this continent. They broke away eight years ago and we have gotten nothing since except a bonus or two. The rates on the overhead here are 52, 59, 68, 78, 81, 82 and 85 cents. Now look that one over and laugh it off. And the men on the job will say they are well satisfied. They are not hard to satisfy is all I can say.

However, we have our old friend Eddie Kerr back at the gavel with Brother Bill Osborne to face him. Brother Bill "Slim" Craig takes the cash, and Brother W. Brown is taking care of it, so that part of the business is in the best of hands. Brother Rollie Smith still writes and reads the minutes. With this gang in the main office the old local is bound to get somewhere.

We had a visit from Brother Ingles at our last meeting. He gave us a good talk on what he thinks of public ownership as it is to deal with in this province of Ontario. From what I have seen of it, believe me, I think he is right.

J. BROWN.

L. U. NO. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Editor:

Local No. 683 celebrated the third anniversary of the granting of its charter. Considering the inclement weather, the affair was fairly successful. The features of this event were Brother Goodwin's music and

Brother McDonigan won all the prizes. A. Z. Farrison was elected secretary of the Ohio State Conference. This conference is held annually and brings together the business representatives of the various locals of the state. The representatives through these conferences, become better acquainted with the conditions in the various jurisdictions of the locals. As a result, a more united action can be taken to solve certain problems.

Our beloved General Horn has taken an aggregation of good Brothers to Middletown, Ohio.

We wish the general a successful campaign. Fred Bock and his gang have the Loewe Theatre about completed. Frank Crystal blew in from the west with a steam pressure of about 200 pounds, but, alas! it has diminished to about zero. We don't see him at the meetings any more. What's the trouble Brother Crystal?

Brother Taig had a bad fall and as a result is in the hospital. We wish Brother Taig a speedy recovery.

We are having our share of trials and tribulations. Brothers, unless you pay your dues, unsheath the sword and fight, the enemy will sink us into oblivion. Wake up and do something!

GEO. G. EBNER.

L. U. NO. 712, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Editor:

Our Editor was kind enough to print my first attempt at literature in the January issue. I feel so confident and was so pleased at seeing my name in print on something other than "please remit" that I cannot resist trying it again.

At our last regular meeting of January 16, 1928, the attendance was excellent, considering the other attractions in this part of the county. Twenty-seven members showed up and we were also honored with the presence of two very welcome visitors, Brother Herman Derolph, former business agent of Local No. 39, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Brother A. McMahon, of No. 14, Pittsburgh, Pa. Brother Derolph gave us an interesting talk on the importance of demanding the label on all purchases. While speaking of visitors, allow me to extend a standing invitation to all the Brothers to visit us.

The Pennsylvania miners' conditions were discussed and as a result a check was drawn from our treasury in their favor for \$25 and a collection to the tune of \$11.33, as well as several bundles of clothing, most of which were good, serviceable garments, and a decision to contribute at the next meeting, February 6, 1928, a supply of canned goods. In this direction some of the merchants of this district are to be commended, having agreed to supply us with some of these goods. Needless to say these miners deserve a helping hand, for they are made of the stuff which makes possible the continuance of our efficient organization.

Electrical work is still rather scarce in Beaver Valley, but, due to rumors that the steel mills located in this district are going to start soon, expectations of a good spring building boom are held out. The building business is the bread and butter of this local as the said steel mills are not lined up.

TAYLOR MCMAHON.

L. U. NO. 723, FT. WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

It won't be long now. Spring is here and with it the resumption of business. Work has been very slack in all trades all winter with the exception of linework, which has been fairly good. Let us hope that within the next 30 or 60 days business will boom

so we all can enjoy peace and prosperity again.

If L. U. No. 723 would have maintained a ward in one of the local hospitals this winter, it would have been filled to capacity. Herb Bond has been laid up with hernia for the past six weeks; Jack Loraine has been under the weather for several weeks; Guy Hall has been on the verge of an operation for appendicitis for several weeks. He was packed in ice bags most of the time. Tom Fleming has been very sick with the flu and hasn't worked for five weeks. Steve Baker had all of his teeth extracted and was on the verge of tetanus. Steve hasn't eaten a bit of solid food for four weeks. He fell away considerably and is a mere shadow of his former self.

"Grandpap" Romine has got so accustomed to using mittens this winter that he uses them in working around home. He was changing bands in his "Lizzie" and dropped a nut in the crankcase; well, "Grandpap" was up against it so Frank Chrzan "that son-in-law of Pa's" had to fish it out. Now "Lizzie" is better than ever.

Jack McRay, of L. U. No. 9, is spending the winter in Ft. Wayne. Jack says it is not as warm as Palm Beach or Miami, but it's a lot better than Chicago.

Fred Z. Neal, former secretary and treasurer of old L. U. No. 218, is spending the winter with Herb Dull, an old buddy of his. While in this city he is working for the City Light and Power.

L. G. McPherson has recovered nicely from his operation although not yet able to work, he gets around and visits the boys.

Harry Sutton has had a hard row to hoe lately. His children were sick and then his wife was taken to the Hope Methodist Hospital for an operation. Every cloud has a silvery lining, Harry.

Harry Lotz has gone into sports for fair. Not content with sitting around reading the sport pages in the daily papers, he is the playing manager of the Ft. Wayne F. O. P. basket-ball team. Although not a springer any more Harry goes galloping up and down the gym floor with plenty of vim, vigor and vitality.

The stork left a downy little bundle at the home of Robert Ryan. Mother and daughter are doing nicely.

We have been wondering why Bob Kronmiller made repeated trips to Detroit, Mich. Truth will out. Bob's girl lives there. We wonder how long it will be before we hear the strains of "Mendelssohn's." Fess up, Bob.

Norman Zimmerman has nigh onto 800 young peeps. "Dutch" says he'll have springers when the rest of the gang'll have peeps.

Carl Meibaum has done quite a bit of corresponding lately. The mailman brings him seed catalogues daily.

ANTHONY J. OFFERLE.

L. U. NO. 731, INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.

Editor:

As the February number of the JOURNAL contained reports from the "sunny south" the "golden west" and the "radiant east," it is up to me to send in a report from the "frigid north," where, for five months of the year we are held in the icy grip of the "Frost King." This makes big demands upon the pay check, for, in this region remote from the coal fields, anthracite is \$17 per ton. However, we are not frozen stiff, as those in the south may imagine, for the air in this latitude is bracing, and puts lots of pep into the workers. With plenty of work to keep us busy every day in the year, our pay checks are big enough to meet the bills of the fuel dealer, as well as those

sent in by the rent collector, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, and the electric-light maker, for in these parts we have no acquaintance with the candlestick maker.

Seasonal unemployment is not a problem with us. That is one advantage enjoyed by residents of a timbered country. Our chief industries here are the manufacture of paper and lumber. The paper mills, planing mills, and one sawmill are kept running the year round. All this means steady employment for our workers. In addition to this hundreds of men find employment during the winter months in the woods, getting out the raw material for our pulp and saw mills.

We are pleased to report that E. M. Rickerson, who has for the past nine years been at the head of the electrical department of our paper mills, has recently been appointed general superintendent of the Fort Frances paper mill. If he gets on as harmoniously with the paper makers, and pulp and sulphite workers, as he has done with the electrical workers for the past nine years, the paper mill will be kept running as smoothly as a well conditioned motor. We believe he can do this, for he always treats his workers fairly. We are pleased to know that, in addition to his new duties, he is to retain his old position as head of the electrical department.

Our local started the year with a new set of officers, and these have now become accustomed to their new duties. We initiate a new member occasionally, but most of our charter members are still with us. Few of our members have left us in the past nine years. How is that for a record?

C. S.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Due to the hard work of the members at large, and our executive board, we have made this local one of the outstanding locals on the New York Central Railroad.

It will be only a short time when the readers of our JOURNAL will hear of all the signal maintainers joining the I. B. E. W. on the New York Central Railroad in accordance with the decision rendered to the I. B. E. W. at the last convention of the A. F. of L., at Los Angeles, Calif.

Due to the untiring work of our president, J. Hogan, and the entire executive board, I know we shall boast of an organization of 100 per cent in the near future.

Kindly publish this letter so the other locals on the N. Y. C. R. R. will not think Local No. 817 is only one other local on the system. If possible give Brother Hogan an extra write-up, as no words I could write on paper would do him justice. With best regards to you from this local and myself.

ALBAN JAS. FEE.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

It has been quite a while since my last article, but not entirely my fault as it takes attendance at the local meetings to give the press secretary some dope to write about and I am sorry to say that, due to some unfortunate cause, we have failed to have the attendance, but thank goodness some of our members have regained their good senses and started back to the local again. I for one sure hope they will keep it up.

At our last meeting we had our regular election of officers, passed on a couple of applications and a few other important matters were thrashed out, then we adjourned to have a nice little banquet and in connection with the banquet we had music furnished by our good Brother Hallbrook and singing by the whole bunch. I think everybody enjoyed themselves immensely and

promised to attend meetings more regularly. We have decided to have our little banquets every month on our first meeting night.

I suppose some of the Brothers will be interested in hearing that the S. A. L. railway has signed a new contract with their men guaranteeing them steady employment for the whole year of 1928. This is something that the S. A. L. railway men have been trying to get into their agreement for years and I hope they will continue to keep it in it. I believe the good old S. A. L. will be thought more of by the general public for giving their men steady employment. I am not at present employed by the Seaboard so cannot go into details regarding the agreement but understand they have agreed to work 13 electricians, this includes crane men, all year. That is pretty good for one shop.

If there are any Brothers who care to visit us on our banquet nights, which is the second Wednesday in each month, I wish that they would communicate with me or our secretary in order that we can arrange for them. You are all cordially invited, only one hitch and that is let us know a few days ahead that you are coming.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are Brothers Clyde Campbell, president; C. L. Clyatt, treasurer; C. W. Morrison, financial secretary; J. H. Kirchain, recording secretary. Brother K. Y. Boyle was elected to serve as federated committeeman in the S. A. L. shop.

J. H. KIRCHAIN.

L. U. NO. 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Time for more news! Well, our little happenings around the Magic City do not seem like much, while it might be news to some that have been through or worked in our jurisdiction. I feel Local Union No. 1002 is fortunate at this time with no sick and only two Brothers laying off for accident. Brother C. C. Clemons is still unable to do real line work. Brother Clyde Crown has not been released from the hospital, probably will not be out until March.

Vice President Brother Dan Tracy was a business visitor early in February. We expect him back soon. Brother Tracy can see a great field to organize in the jurisdictions of No. 584 and No. 1002. We have with us at present Brother Tom Robins and with our two executive boards and No. 584's very efficient business agent, Brother Petty, we expect a record breaker for this year.

I told you last month that we began the year with a running start. We are all busy with a fair building program for the year.

Our Brother scribe of L. U. No. 329 asked for ideas about the button. There is much that can be said about the monthly due button. This is the way we wear the monthly due button in Tulsa. Stick them on hat, coat, shirt, suspenders, belt, finger ring, watch fob, pipe bench, tool kit, and many places on the line truck. By the way, our Public Service light company had a little fire the other night while the line-man's eyes were tight. I mean fire, not fire works. Burned the bodies of six or seven line trucks and a few trouble carts. The company lists the carts as Fords and the celluloid due buttons helped to make blaze and smoke. Brother Pearl Gladson failed to take his belt tools home that night so they were among the ruins. He said he didn't give a "ding" so long as they kept him working on substation. Brother Harry Hopkins had an old hammer that he had pecked with for years; in fact, it was so worn and slick one could not see the one and a quarter pound mark on it. Of course, Harry said the mark was there, for he saw it before he went over seas and the handle

also added kindling to the fire. I understand Harry will ask for a sub-station job with Pearl if the company don't give him a new hammer.

And another thing I want to say, every worker should do something for the profession he or she is following and show an interest in the kind of work they are engaged in. Some think they are getting along fine if they attend part of the meetings and wear the due button part of the time. I say nobody gets any more out of a union than he puts into it.

Well, the button, who has the button? In the first place, the manufacturer employs union labor to make the button. When we wear the button it shows dues are paid for the month. It automatically introduces a union man on the job. It shows to the other workers that that fellow is paid for the month. If there be an unorganized worker on the job he watches that fellow's button. He sees the time of day the button is on the job and the time it leaves. He asks about the wages the button gets for that fellow. The boss and the contractor look at the button and say that is a great organization; it will take a bigger fellow than me to shove him around. And the fellow who knows nothing whatsoever about the union begins to ask if he can join a union and what he will get out of it. I say again, he gets no more than he puts into it. He may drag along for a time and let his fellow worker keep his wages up but if that dude thinks something is to be up for discussion and vote that will cost him one thin dime he will be at the meetings with a speech all studied out. Thank God we don't have many of those fellows and we do have enough honest workers to keep the I. B. E. W. above the drowning level.

"I came not to call the righteous but sinners." Mark 2:17.

O. L. WOODALL.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA

Editor:

What will the union do for me?

How many times has this question been asked of our members when they ask a fellow worker to join? In what various ways has it been answered? Let me answer it partly by the following story:

On Tuesday last, February 14, 1928, a lineman in the employ of the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System, owned and operated by the City of Winnipeg, under the managership of J. G. Glasco, but who in turn is directly under the domination of the city council, was electrocuted on Portage Ave., the city's main thoroughfare. Ernest McKay was on top of a 60-foot pole transferring 2,200 volt primaries from an old pole to a new one. It was a very cold day and the foreman called to the three men up there, that their day's toil was over. Two of them had gone down and McKay started. Cold and hampered by mitts and heavy clothing, he started off and although only 25 years old, his foot slipped, throwing him off his balance. He grabbed at the nearest thing to prevent his fall, which happened to be a pair of primaries. His mates saw a little cloud of smoke and they took the remains down on a handline, in the same way they would take down a rotten crossarm which had served its purpose. He was buried on Saturday, February 18. On that date the Winnipeg Tribune published on its front page an item announcing a surplus of \$558,000 and that the Hydro didn't know what to do with it.

For nine years the city has refused to employ any one who is a member of an outside union. They are permitted to belong to the city association, but they must have no truck or trade with their fellowmen who

work at their own trade. Therefore they cannot belong to the I. B. E. W. For three years increases of pay have been granted by the Winnipeg Electric Company, a private corporation but fair to the I. B. E. W., but increases have been flatly refused by the aldermen composed of ex-grocers, lawyers and automobile and real estate agents. To wit. A public utility flatly refuses to have anything to do with a union, pays lower wages than its fellow employers, and calmly announces a surplus in two years of \$558,000.

Would this life have been saved had he been working under union conditions? How many hours was this man up the pole without being allowed to come down and warm up? If this man had been allowed to belong to the union, and be in good standing, would \$1,000 in cold cash have helped his mother at this trying time? What has reduced the working hours from 60 hours per week to 44? What has raised the rate of pay from 20 cents per hour to the rate being enjoyed today all over the American continent wherever the I. B. E. W. is organized? What has created the conditions under which we work and the protective devices for the safety of the electrical worker? Go where you please and compare the organized electrical worker with the unorganized. Compare the union owned and controlled by the men alone and the pink tea organization of the boss with its superintendents, chief clerks and petty foremen for its officials.

What has the union done for me? Is it necessary to ask such a question? It takes care of the living and its dead. It at least tries to get a square deal and helps to maintain a living wage. But a union will only get what it goes after. What is the use of an International Vice President going up to see the boss about conditions, unless he has the backing of every man working on the job? A union is only as strong as its rank and file make it. The business agent is only one man, the International Vice President is only one man and any sane man would know that the International Office could not be all over the continent looking after local conditions and be at home tending its own business as well.

IRVINE.

L. U. NO. 1144, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

We meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month. I am sorry to have to use the JOURNAL as a means of getting the boys to see that they should attend the meetings more often. Just paying dues is not all that is required of a member to better conditions, so come, boys, and get acquainted.

Work is very quiet around here at the present time but the sun will soon be shining on both sides of the street and things will be brighter. If you first don't succeed, try, try, again.

It has been a long time since we were heard from but there has not been much excitement here since the boom to induce anybody to write. Work is very scarce in this part of the country. Well, you old-timers who worked for the city light plant here, will inform you that it was sold to the Birmingham Electric Company on January 1. Just don't forget that they did not take a single man over with the plant!

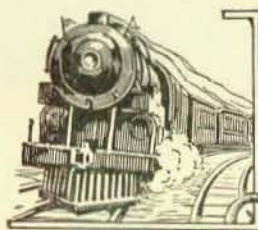
Will close for this time.

E. J.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled \$2



The OCTOPUS

BY FRANK NORRIS



Till this moment, the real estate broker, Christian, had taken no part in the argument, but had kept himself in the rear of the buggy. Now, however, he pushed forward. There was but little room for him to pass, and, as he rode by the buggy, his horse scraped his flank against the hub of the wheel. The animal recoiled sharply, and, striking against Garnett, threw him to the ground. Delaney's horse stood between the buggy and the Leaguers gathered on the road in front of the ditch; the incident, indistinctly seen by them, was misinterpreted.

Garnett had not yet risen when Hooven raised a great shout:

"Hoch, der Kaiser! Hoch, der Vaterland!"

With the words, he dropped to one knee, and sighting his rifle carefully, fired into the group of men around the buggy.

Instantly the revolvers and rifles seemed to go off of themselves. Both sides, deputies and Leaguers, opened fire simultaneously. At first, it was nothing but a confused roar of explosions; then the roar lapsed to an irregular, quick succession of reports, shot leaping after shot; then a moment's silence, and, last of all, regular as clock-ticks, three shots at exact intervals. Then stillness.

Delaney, shot through the stomach, slid down from his horse, and, on his hands and knees, crawled from the road into the standing wheat. Christian fell backward from the saddle toward the buggy, and hung suspended in that position, his head and shoulders on the wheel, one stiff leg still across his saddle. Hooven, in attempting to rise from his kneeling position, received a rifle ball squarely in the throat, and rolled forward upon his face. Old Broderson, crying out, "Oh, they've shot me, boys," staggered sideways, his head bent, his hands rigid at his sides, and fell into the ditch. Osterman, blood running from his mouth and nose, turned about and walked back. Presley helped him across the irrigating ditch and Osterman laid himself down, his head on his folded arms. Harran Derrick dropped where he stood, turning over on his face, and lay motionless, groaning terribly, a pool of blood forming under his stomach. The old man Dabney, silent as ever, received his death, speechless. He fell to his knees, got up again, fell once more, and died without a word. Annixter, instantly killed, fell his length to the ground, and lay without movement, just as he had fallen, one arm across his face.

VII

On their way to Derrick's ranch house, Hilma and Mrs. Derrick heard the sounds of distant firing.

"Stop!" cried Hilma, laying her hand upon young Vacca's arm. "Stop the horses. Listen, what was that?"

The carry-all came to a halt and from far away across the rustling wheat came the faint rattle of rifles and revolvers.

"Say," cried Vacca, rolling his eyes, "oh, say, they're fighting over there."

Mrs. Derrick put her hands over her face.

"Fighting," she cried, "oh, oh, it's terrible. Magnus is there—and Harran."

"Where do you think it is?" demanded Hilma.

"That's over toward Hooven's."

"I'm going. Turn back. Drive to Hooven's, quick."

"Better not, Mrs. Annixter," protested the young man. "Mr. Annixter said we were to go to Derrick's. Better keep away from Hooven's if there's trouble there. We wouldn't get there till it's all over, anyhow."

"Yes, yes, let's go home," cried Mrs. Derrick, "I'm afraid. Oh, Hilma, I'm afraid."

"Come with me to Hooven's then."

"There, where they are fighting? Oh, I couldn't. I—I can't. It would be all over before we got there as Mr. Vacca says."

"Sure," repeated young Vacca.

"Drive to Hooven's," commanded Hilma. "If you won't, I'll walk there." She threw off the lap-ropes, preparing to descend. "And you," she exclaimed, turning to Mrs. Derrick, "how can you—when Harran and your husband may be—may—are in danger."

Grumbling, Vacca turned the carry-all about and drove across the open fields till he reached the road to Guadalajara, just below the Mission.

"Hurry!" cried Hilma.

The horses started forward under the touch of the whip. The ranch houses of Quien Sabe came in sight.

"Do you want to stop at the house?" inquired Vacca over his shoulder.

"No, no; oh, go faster—make the horses run."

They dashed through the houses of the Home ranch.

"Oh, oh," cried Hilma suddenly, "look, look there. Look what they have done."

Vacca pulled the horses up, for the road in front of Annixter's house was blocked.

A vast, confused heap of household effects was there—chairs, sofas, pictures, fixtures, lamps. Hilma's little home had been gutted; everything had been taken from it and ruthlessly flung out upon the road, everything that she and her husband had bought during that wonderful week after their marriage. Here was the white enamelled "set" of the bedroom furniture, the three chairs, wash-stand and bureau—the bureau drawers falling out, spilling their contents into the dust; there were the white wool rugs of the sitting-room, the flower stand, with its pots all broken, its flowers wilting; the cracked gold-fish globe, the fishes already dead; the rocking chair, the sewing machine, the great round table of yellow oak, the lamp with its deep shade of crinkly red tissue paper, the pretty tinted photographs that had hung on the wall—the choir boys with beautiful eyes, the pensive young girls in pink gowns—the pieces of wood carving that represented quails and ducks, and, last of all its curtains of crisp, clean muslin, cruelly torn and crushed—the bed, the wonderful canopied bed so brave and gay, of which Hilma had been so proud, thrust out there into the common road, torn from its place, from the discreet intimacy of her bridal chamber, violated, profaned, flung out into the dust and garish

sunshine for all men to stare at, a mockery and a shame.

To Hilma it was as though something of herself, of her person, had been thus exposed and degraded; all that she held sacred pilloried, gibbeted, and exhibited to the world's derision. Tears of anguish sprang to her eyes, a red flame of outraged modesty overspread her face.

"Oh," she cried, a sob catching her throat, "oh, how could they do it?" But other fears intruded; other greater terrors impended.

"Go on," she cried to Vacca, "go on quickly."

But Vacca would go no further. He had seen what had escaped Hilma's attention, two men, deputies, no doubt, on the porch of the ranch house. They held possession there, and the evidence of the presence of the enemy in this raid upon Quien Sabe had daunted him.

"No, sir," he declared, getting out of the carry-all, "I ain't going to take you anywhere where you're liable to get hurt. Besides, the road's blocked by all this stuff. You can't get the team by."

Hilma sprang from the carry-all.

"Come," she said to Mrs. Derrick.

The older woman, trembling, hesitating, faint with dread, obeyed, and Hilma, picking her way through and around the wreck of her home, set off by the trail towards the Long Trestle and Hooven's.

When she arrived, she found the road in front of the German's house, and, indeed, all the surrounding yard, crowded with people. An overturned buggy lay on the side of the road in the distance, its horses in a tangle of harness, held by two or three men. She saw Caraher's buckboard under the live oak and near it a second buggy which she recognized as belonging to a doctor in Guadalajara.

"Oh, what has happened; oh, what has happened?" moaned Mrs. Derrick.

"Come," repeated Hilma. The young girl took her by the hand and together they pushed their way through the crowd of men and women and entered the yard.

The throng gave way before the two women, parting to right and left without a word.

"Presley," cried Mrs. Derrick, as she caught sight of him in the doorway of the house, "oh, Presley, what has happened? Is Harran safe? Is Magnus safe? Where are they?"

"Don't go in, Mrs. Derrick," said Presley, coming forward, "don't go in."

"Where is my husband?" demanded Hilma.

Presley turned away and steadied himself against the jamb of the door.

Hilma, leaving Mrs. Derrick, entered the house. The front room was full of men. She was dimly conscious of Cyrus Ruggles and S. Behrman, both deadly pale, talking earnestly and in whispers to Cutter and Phelps. There was a strange, acid odour of an unfamiliar drug in the air. On the table before her was a satchel, surgical instruments, rolls of bandages, and a blue, oblong paper box full of cotton. But above the hushed noises of voices and footsteps, one terrible sound made itself heard—the prolonged, rasping sound of breathing, half choked, laboured, agonized.

"Where is my husband?" she cried. She pushed the men aside. She saw Magnus, bareheaded, three or four men lying on the floor, one half naked, his body swathed in white bandages; the doctor in shirt sleeves, on one knee beside a figure of a man stretched out beside him.

Garnett turned a white face to her.

"Where is my husband?"

The other did not reply, but stepped aside and Hilma saw the dead body of her husband lying upon the bed. She did not cry out. She said no word. She went to the bed, and sitting upon it, took Annixter's head in her lap, holding it gently between her hands. Thereafter she did not move, but sat holding her dead husband's head in her lap, looking vaguely about from face to face of those in the room, while, without a sob, without a cry, the great tears filled her wide-opened eyes and rolled slowly down upon her cheeks.

On hearing that his wife was outside, Magnus came quickly forward. She threw herself into his arms.

"Tell me, tell me," she cried, "is Harran—"

"We don't know yet," he answered. "Oh, Annie—"

Then suddenly the Governor checked himself. He, the indomitable, could not break down now.

"The doctor is with him," he said; "we are doing all we can. Try and be brave, Annie. There is always hope. This is a terrible day's work. God forgive us all."

She pressed forward, but he held her back. "No, don't see him now. Go into the next room. Garnett, take care of her."

But she would not be denied. She pushed by Magnus, and, breaking through the group that surrounded her son, sank on her knees beside him, moaning, in compassion and terror.

Harran lay straight and rigid upon the floor, his head propped by a pillow, his coat that had been taken off spread over his chest. One leg of his trousers was soaked through and through with blood. His eyes were half-closed, and with the regularity of a machine, the eyeballs twitched and twitched. His face was so white that it made his yellow hair look brown, while from his opened mouth, there issued that loud and terrible sound of guttering, rasping, laboured breathing that gagged and choked and gurgled with every inhalation.

"Oh, Harrie, Harrie," called Mrs. Derrick, catching at one of his hands.

The doctor shook his head.

"He is unconscious, Mrs. Derrick."

"Where was he—where is—the—the—"

"Through the lungs."

"Will he get well? Tell me the truth."

"I don't know, Mrs. Derrick."

She had all but fainted, and the old rancher, Garnett, half-carrying, half-leading her, took her to the one adjoining room—Minna Hooven's bedchamber. Dazed, numb with fear, she sat down on the edge of the bed, rocking herself back and forth, murmuring:

"Harrie, Harrie, oh, my son, my little boy."

In the outside room, Presley came and went, doing what he could to be of service, sick with horror, trembling from head to foot.

The surviving members of both Leaguers and deputies—the warring factions of the railroad and the people—mingled together now with no thought of hostility. Presley helped the doctor to cover Christian's body. S. Behrman and Ruggles held bowls of water while Osterman was attended to. The horror of that dreadful business had driven all other considerations from the mind. The sworn foes of the last hour had no thought of anything but to care for those whom, in

their fury, they had shot down. The marshal, abandoning for that day the attempt to serve writs, departed for San Francisco.

The bodies had been brought in from the road where they fell. Annixter's corpse had been laid upon the bed; those of Dabney and Hooven, whose wounds had all been in the face and head, were covered with a tablecloth. Upon the floor, places were made for others. Cutter and Ruggles rode into Guadalajara to bring out the doctor there, and to telephone to Bonneville for others.

Osterman had not at any time since the shooting, lost consciousness. He lay upon the floor of Hooven's house, bare to the waist, bandages of adhesive tape reeved about his abdomen and shoulder. His eyes were half-closed. Presley, who looked after him, pending the arrival of a hack from Bonneville that was to take him home, knew that he was in agony.

But this poser, this silly fellow, this cracker of jokes, whom no one had ever taken very seriously, at the last redeemed himself. When at length, the doctor had arrived, he had, for the first time, opened his eyes.

"I can wait," he said. "Take Harran first."

And when at length, his turn had come, and while the sweat rolled from his forehead as the doctor began probing for the bullet, he had reached out his free arm and taking Presley's hand in his, gripping it harder and harder, as the probe entered the wound. His breath came short through his nostrils; his face, the face of a comic actor, with its high cheek bones, bald forehead, and salient ears, grew paler and paler, his great slit of a mouth shut tight, but he uttered no groan.

When the worst anguish was over and he could find breath to speak, his first words had been:

"Were any of the others badly hurt?"

As Presley stood by the door of the house after bringing in a pail of water for the doctor, he was aware of a party of men who had struck off from the road on the other side of the irrigating ditch and were advancing cautiously into the field of wheat. He wondered what it meant and Cutter, coming up at that moment, Presley asked him if he knew.

"It's Delaney," said Cutter. "It seems that when he was shot he crawled off into the wheat. They are looking for him there."

Presley had forgotten all about the bluster and had only a vague recollection of seeing him alide from his horse at the beginning of the fight. Anxious to know what had become of him, he hurried up and joined the party of searchers.

"We better look out," said one of the young men, "how we go fooling around in here. If he's alive yet he's just as liable as not to think we're after him and take a shot at us."

"I guess there ain't much fight left in him," another answered. "Look at the wheat here."

"Lord! He's bled like a stuck pig."

"Here's his hat," abruptly exclaimed the leader of the party. "He can't be far off. Let's call him."

They called repeatedly without getting any answer, then proceeded cautiously. All at once the men in advance stopped so suddenly that those following caromed against them. There was an outburst of exclamation.

"Here he is!"

"Good Lord! Sure, that's him."

"Poor fellow, poor fellow."

The cow-puncher lay on his back, deep in the wheat, his knees drawn up, his eyes

wide open, his lips brown. Rigidly gripped in one hand was his empty revolver.

The men, farm hands from the neighboring ranches, young fellows from Guadalajara, drew back in instinctive repulsion. One at length ventured near, peering down into the face.

"Is he dead?" inquired those in the rear.

"I don't know."

"Well, put your hand on his heart."

"No! I—I don't want to."

"What you afraid of?"

"Well, I just don't want to touch him, that's all. It's bad luck. You feel his heart."

"You can't always tell by that."

"How can you tell, then? Pshaw, you fellows make me sick. Here, let me get there. I'll do it."

There was a long pause, as the other bent down and laid his hand on the cow-puncher's breast.

"Well?"

"I can't tell. Sometimes I think I feel it beat and sometimes I don't. I never saw a dead man before."

"Well, you can't tell by the heart."

"What's the good of talking so blame much. Dead or not, let's carry him back to the house."

Two or three ran back to the road for planks from the broken bridge. When they returned with these a litter was improvised, and throwing their coats over the body, the party carried it back to the road. The doctor was summoned and declared the cow-puncher to have been dead over half an hour.

"What did I tell you?" exclaimed one of the group.

"Well, I never said he wasn't dead," protested the other. "I only said you couldn't always tell by whether his heart beat or not."

But all at once there was a commotion. The wagon containing Mrs. Hooven, Minna, and little Hilda drove up.

"Eh, den, my men," cried Mrs. Hooven, wildly interrogating the faces of the crowd. "Whadt has happun? Say, den, dose vellers, hev dey hurdt my men, eh, whadt?"

She sprang from the wagon, followed by Minna with Hilda in her arms. The crowd bore back as they advanced, staring at them in silence.

"Eh, whadt has happun, whadt has happun?" wailed Mrs. Hooven, as she hurried on, her two hands out before her, the fingers spread wide. "Eh, Hooven, eh, my men, are you alle right?"

She burst into the house. Hooven's body had been removed to an adjoining room, the bedroom of the house, and to this room Mrs. Hooven—Minna still at her heels—preceded, guided by an instinct born of the occasion. Those in the outside room, saying no word, made way for them. They entered, closing the door behind them, and through all the rest of that terrible day, no sound nor sight of them was had by those who crowded into and about that house of death. Of all the main actors of the tragedy of the fight in the ditch, they remained the least noted, obtruded themselves the least upon the world's observation. They were, for the moment, forgotten.

But by now Hooven's house was the centre of an enormous crowd. A vast concourse of people from Bonneville, from Guadalajara, from the ranches, swelled by the thousands who had that morning participated in the rabbit drive, surged about the place; men and women, young boys, young girls, farm hands, villagers, townspeople, ranchers, railroad employees, Mexicans, Spaniards, Portuguese. Presley, returning from the search

for Delaney's body, had to fight his way to the house again.

And from all this multitude there rose an indefinable murmur. As yet, there was no menace in it, no anger. It was confusion merely, bewilderment, the first long-drawn "oh!" that greets the news of some great tragedy. The people had taken no thought as yet. Curiosity was their dominant impulse. Every one wanted to see what had been done; failing that, to hear of it, and failing that, to be near the scene of the affair. The crowd of people packed the road in front of the house for nearly a quarter of a mile in either direction. They balanced themselves upon the lower strands of the barbed wire fence in their effort to see over each others' shoulders; they stood on the seats of their carts, buggies, and farm wagons, a few even upon the saddles of their riding horses. They crowded, pushed, struggled, surged forward and back without knowing why, converging incessantly upon Hooven's house.

When, at length, Presley got to the gate, he found a carry-all drawn up before it. Between the gate and the door of the house a lane had been formed, and as he paused there a moment, a group of Leaguers, among whom were Garnett and Gethings, came slowly from the door carrying old Broderson in their arms. The doctor, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, squinting in the sunlight, attended them, repeating at every step: "Slow, slow, take it easy, gentlemen."

Old Broderson was unconscious. His face was not pale, no bandages could be seen. With infinite precautions, the men bore him to the carry-all and deposited him on the back seat; the rain flaps were let down on one side to shut off the gaze of the multitude.

But at this point a moment of confusion ensued. Presley, because of half a dozen people who stood in his way, could not see what was going on. There were exclamations, hurried movements. The doctor uttered a sharp command and a man ran back to the house, returning on the instant with the doctor's satchel. By this time, Presley was close to the wheels of the carry-all and could see the doctor inside the vehicle bending over old Broderson.

"Here it is, here it is," exclaimed the man who had been sent to the house.

"I won't need it," answered the doctor, "he's dying now."

At the words a great hush widened throughout the throng near at hand. Some men took off their hats.

"Stand back," protested the doctor quietly, "stand back, good people, please."

The crowd bore back a little. In the silence, a woman began to sob. The seconds passed, then a minute. The horses of the carry-all shifted their feet and whisked their tails, driving off the flies. At length, the doctor got down from the carry-all, letting down the rain-flaps on that side as well.

"Will somebody go home with the body?" he asked. Gethings stepped forward and took his place by the driver. The carry-all drove away.

Presley reentered the house. During his absence it had been cleared of all but one or two of the Leaguers, who had taken part in the fight. Hilma still sat on the bed with Annixter's head in her lap. S. Behrman, Ruggles, and all the railroad party had gone. Osterman had been taken away in a hack and the tablecloth over Dabney's body replaced with a sheet. But still unabated, agonised, raucous, came the sounds of Harran's breathing. Everything possible had already been done. For the moment it was out of the question to attempt to move him. His mother and father were at his side, Magnus, with a face of stone, his look fixed on those persistently twitching eyes, Annie Derrick crouch-

ing at her son's side, one of his hands in hers, fanning his face continually with the crumpled sheet of an old newspaper.

Presley on tip-toes joined the group, looking on attentively. One of the surgeons who had been called from Bonneville stood close by, watching Harran's face, his arms folded.

"How is he?" Presley whispered.

"He won't live," the other responded.

By degrees the choke and gurgle of the breathing became more irregular and the lids closed over the twitching eyes. All at once the breath ceased. Magnus shot an inquiring glance at the surgeon.

"He is dead, Mr. Derrick," the surgeon replied.

Annie Derrick, with a cry that rang through all the house, stretched herself over the body of her son, her head upon his breast, and the Governor's great shoulders bowed never to rise again.

"God help me and forgive me," he groaned.

Presley rushed from the house, beside himself with grief, with horror, with pity, and with mad, insensate rage. On the porch outside Caraher met him.

"Is he—is he—" began the saloon-keeper.

"Yes, he's dead," cried Presley. "They're all dead, murdered, shot down, dead, dead, all of them. Whose turn is next?"

"That's the way they killed my wife, Presley."

"Caraher," cried Presley, "give me your hand. I've been wrong all the time. The League is wrong. All the world is wrong. You are the only one of us all who is right. I'm with you from now on. *By God, I, too, I'm a Red!*"

In course of time, a farm wagon from Bonneville arrived at Hooven's. The bodies of Annixter and Harran were placed in it, and drove down the Lower Road towards the Los Muertos ranch houses.

The bodies of Delaney and Christian had already been carried to Guadalajara and thence taken by train to Bonneville.

Hilma followed the farm wagon in the Derricks' carry-all, with Magnus and his wife. During all that ride none of them spoke a word. It had been arranged that, since Quien Sabe was in the hands of the railroad, Hilma should come to Los Muertos. To that place also Annixter's body was carried.

Later on in the day, when it was almost evening, the undertaker's black wagon passed the Derrick's Home ranch on its way from Hooven's and turned into the county road towards Bonneville. The initial excitement of the affair of the irrigating ditch had died down; the crowd long since had dispersed. By the time the wagon passed Caraher's saloon, the sun had set. Night was coming on.

And the black wagon went on through the darkness, unattended, ignored, solitary, carrying the dead body of Dabney, the silent old man of whom nothing was known but his name, who made no friends, whom nobody knew or spoke to, who had come from no one knew whence and who went no one knew whither.

Towards midnight of that same day, Mrs. Dyke was awakened by the sounds of groaning in the room next to hers. Magnus Derrick was not so occupied by Harran's death that he could not think of others who were in distress, and when he had heard that Mrs. Dyke and Sidney, like Hilma, had been turned out of Quien Sabe, he had thrown open Los Muertos to them.

"Though," he warned them, "it is precarious hospitality at the best."

Until late, Mrs. Dyke had sat up with Hilma, comforting her as best she could, rocking her to and fro in her arms, crying with her, trying to quiet her, for once hav-

ing given way to her grief, Hilma wept with a terrible anguish and a violence that racked her from head to foot, and at last, worn out, a little child again, had sobbed herself to sleep in the older woman's arms, and as a little child, Mrs. Dyke had put her to bed and had retired herself.

Aroused a few hours later by the sounds of a distress that was physical, as well as mental, Mrs. Dyke hurried into Hilma's room, carrying the lamp with her.

Mrs. Dyke needed no enlightenment. She woke Presley and besought him to telephone to Bonneville at once, summoning a doctor. That night Hilma in great pain suffered a miscarriage.

Presley did not close his eyes once during the night; he did not even remove his clothes. Long after the doctor had departed and that house of tragedy had quieted down, he still remained in his place by the open window of his little room, looking off across the leagues of growing wheat, watching the slow kindling of the dawn. Horror weighed intolerably upon him. Monstrous things, huge, terrible, whose names he knew only too well, whirled at a gallop through his imagination, or rose spectral and grisly before the eyes of his mind. Harran dead, Annixter dead, Broderson dead, Osterman, perhaps, even at that moment dying. Why, these men had made up his world. Annixter had been his best friend, Harran, his almost daily companion; Broderson and Osterman were familiar to him as brothers. They were all his associates, his good friends, the group was his environment, belonging to his daily life. And he standing there in the dust of the road by the irrigating ditch, had seen them shot. He found himself suddenly at his table, the candle burning at his elbow, his journal before him, writing swiftly, the desire for expression, the craving for outlet to the thoughts that clamored tumultuous at his brain, never more insistent, more imperious. Thus he wrote:

"Dabney dead, Hooven dead, Harran dead, Annixter dead, Broderson dead, Osterman dying, S. Behrman alive, successful; the railroad in possession of Quien Sabe. I saw them shot. Not twelve hours since I stood there at the irrigating ditch. Ah, that terrible moment of horror and confusion! powder smoke—flashing pistol barrels—blood stains—rearing horses—men staggering to their death—Christian in a horrible posture, one rigid leg high in the air across his saddle—Broderson falling sideways into the ditch—Osterman laying himself down, his head on his arms, as if tired, tired out. These things, I have seen them. The picture of this day's work is from henceforth part of my mind, part of me. They have done it, S. Behrman and the owners of the railroad have done it, while all the world looked on, while the people of these United States looked on. Oh, come now and try your theories upon us, us of the ranchos, us, who have suffered, us, who know. Oh, talk to us now of the 'rights of Capital,' talk to us of the Trust, talk to us of the 'equilibrium between the classes.' Try your ingenious ideas upon us. *We Know.* I cannot tell whether or not your theories are excellent. I do not know if your ideas are plausible. I do not know how practical is your scheme of society. I do not know if the railroad has a right to our lands, but I do know that Harran is dead, that Annixter is dead, that Broderson is dead, that Hooven is dead, that Osterman is dying, and that S. Behrman is alive, successful, triumphant; that he has ridden into possession of a principality over the dead bodies of five men shot down by his hired associates."

"I can see the outcome. The railroad will prevail. The Trust will overpower us. Here in this corner of a great nation, here, on the edge of the continent, here, in this valley of the West, far from the great centres, isolated, remote, lost, the great iron hand crushes life from us, crushes liberty and the pursuit of happiness from us, and our little struggles, our moment's convulsion of death agony causes not one jar in the vast, clashing machinery of the nation's life; a flock of grit in the wheels, perhaps, a grain of sand in the cogs—the momentary creak of the axle is the mother's wail of bereavement, the wife's cry of anguish—and the great wheel turns, spinning smooth again, even again, and the tiny impediment of a second, scarce noticed, is forgotten. Make the people believe that the faint tremor in their great engine is a menace to its function? What a folly to think of it. Tell them of the danger and they will laugh at you. Tell them, five years from now, the story of the fight between the League of the San Joaquin and the Railroad and it will not be believed. What! a pitched battle between Farmer and Railroad, a battle that cost the lives of seven men? Impossible, it could not have happened. Your story is fiction—is exaggerated.

"Yet it is Lexington—God help us, God enlighten us, God rouse us from our lethargy—it is Lexington; farmers with guns in their hands fighting for Liberty. Is our State of California the only one that has its ancient and hereditary foe? Are there no other Trusts between the oceans than this of the Pacific and Southwestern Railroad? Ask yourselves, you of the Middle West, ask yourselves, you of the North, ask yourselves, you of the East, ask yourselves, you of the South—ask yourselves, every citizen of every state from Maine to Mexico, from the Dakotas to the Carolinas, have you not the monster in your boundaries? If it is not a Trust of transportation, it is only another head of the same Hydra. Is not our death struggle typical? Is it not one of many, is it not symbolical of the great and terrible conflict that is going on everywhere in these United States? Ah, you people, blind, bound, tricked, betrayed, can you not see it? Can you not see how the monsters have plundered your treasures and holding them in the grip of their iron claws, dole them out to you only at the price of your blood, at the price of the lives of your wives and your little children? You give your babies to Moloch for the loaf of bread you have kneaded yourselves. You offer your starved wives to Juggernaut for the iron nail you have yourselves compounded."

He spent the night over his journal, writing down such thoughts as these or walking the floor from wall to wall, or, seized at times with unreasoning horror and blind rage, flinging himself face downward upon his bed, vowing with inarticulate cries that neither S. Behrman nor Shelgrim should ever live to consummate their triumph.

Morning came and with it the daily papers and news. Presley did not even glance at the "Mercury." Bonneville published two other daily journals that professed to voice the will and reflect the temper of the people and these he read eagerly.

Osterman was yet alive and there were chances of his recovery. The League—some three hundred of its members had gathered at Bonneville over night and were patrolling the streets and, still resolved to keep the peace, were even guarding the railroad shops and buildings. Furthermore, the Leaguers had issued manifestoes, urging all citizens to preserve law and order, yet summoning an indignation meeting to be convened that afternoon at the City Opera House.

It appeared from the newspapers that those who obstructed the marshal in the dis-

charge of his duty could be proceeded against by the District Attorney on information or by bringing the matter before the Grand Jury. But the Grand Jury was not at that time in session, and it was known that there were no funds in the marshal's office to pay expenses for the summoning of jurors or the serving of processes. S. Behrman and Ruggles in interviews stated that the Railroad withdrew entirely from the fight; the matter now, according to them, was between the Leaguers and the United States Government; they washed their hands of the whole business. The ranchers could settle with Washington. But it seemed that Congress had recently forbade the use of troops for civil purposes; the whole matter of the League-Railroad contest was evidently for the moment to be left in *statu quo*.

But to Presley's mind the most important piece of news that morning was the report of the action of the Railroad upon hearing of the battle.

Instantly Bonneville had been isolated. Not a single local train was running, not one of the through trains made any halt at the station. The mails were not moved. Further than this, by some arrangement difficult to understand, the telegraph operators at Bonneville and Guadalajara, acting under orders, refused to receive any telegrams except those emanating from railway officials. The story of the fight, the story creating the first impression, was to be told to San Francisco and the outside world by S. Behrman, Ruggles, and the local P. and S. W. agents.

An hour before breakfast, the undertakers arrived and took charge of the bodies of Harran and Annixter. Presley saw neither Hilma, Magnus, nor Mrs. Derrick. The doctor came to look after Hilma. He breakfasted with Mrs. Dyke and Presley, and from him Presley learned that Hilma would recover both from the shock of her husband's death and from her miscarriage of the previous night.

"She ought to have her mother with her," said the physician. "She does nothing but call for her or beg to be allowed to go to her. I have tried to get a wire through to Mrs. Tree, but the company will not take it, and even if I could get word to her, how could she get down here? There are no trains."

But Presley found that it was impossible for him to stay at Los Muertos that day. Gloom and the shadow of tragedy brooded heavy over the place. A great silence pervaded everything, a silence broken only by the subdued coming and going of the undertaker and his assistants. When Presley, having resolved to go into Bonneville, came out through the doorway of the house, he found the undertaker tying a long strip of crape to the bell-handle.

Presley saddled his pony and rode into town. By this time, after long hours of continued reflection upon one subject, a sombre brooding malevolence, a deep-seated desire of revenge, had grown big within his mind. The first numbness had passed off; familiarity with what had been done had blunted the edge of horror, and now the impulse of retaliation prevailed. At first, the sullen anger of defeat, the sense of outrage, had only smouldered, but the more he brooded, the fiercer flamed his rage. Sudden paroxysms of wrath gripped him by the throat; abrupt outbursts of fury injected his eyes with blood. He ground his teeth, his mouth filled with curses, his hands clenched till they grew white and bloodless. Was the Railroad to triumph then in the end? After all those months of preparation, after all those grandiloquent resolutions, after all the arrogant presumption of the League! The League! what a farce; what had it amounted to when the crisis came? Was the Trust to crush them all so easily? Was S. Behrman to

swallow Los Muertos? S. Behrman! Presley saw him plainly, huge, rotund, white; saw his jowl tremulous and obese, the roll of fat over his collar sprinkled with sparse hairs, the great stomach with its brown linen vest and heavy watch chain of hollow links, clinking against the buttons of imitation pearl. And this man was to crush Magnus Derrick—had already stamped the life from such men as Harran and Annixter. This man, in the name of the Trust, was to grab Los Muertos as he had grabbed Quien Sabe, and after Los Muertos, Broderston's ranch, then Osterman's, then others, and still others, the whole valley, the whole state.

Presley beat his forehead with his clenched fist as he rode on.

"No," he cried, "no, kill him, kill him, kill him with my hands."

The idea of it put him beside himself. Oh, to sink his fingers deep into the white, fat throat of the man, to clutch like iron into the great puffed jowl of him, to wrench out the life, to batter it out, strangle it out, to pay him back for the long years of extortion and oppression, to square accounts for bribed jurors, bought judges, corrupted legislatures, to have justice for the trick of the Ranchers' Railroad Commission, the charlatanism of the "ten per cent cut," the ruin of Dyke, the seizure of Quien Sabe, the murder of Harran, the assassination of Annixter!

It was in such mood that he reached Caraher's. The saloon-keeper had just opened his place and was standing in his doorway, smoking his pipe. Presley dismounted and went in and the two had a long talk.

When, three hours later, Presley came out of the saloon and rode on towards Bonneville, his face was very pale, his lips shut tight, resolute, determined. His manner was that of a man whose mind is made up.

The hour for the mass meeting at the Opera House had been set for 1 o'clock, but long before noon the street in front of the building and, in fact, all the streets in its vicinity, were packed from side to side with a shifting, struggling, surging, and excited multitude. There were few women in the throng, but hardly a single male inhabitant of either Bonneville or Guadalajara was absent. Men had even come from Visalia and Pixley. It was no longer the crowd of curiosity seekers that had thronged around Hooven's place by the irrigating ditch; the people were no longer confused, bewildered. A full realization of just what had been done the day before was clear now in the minds of all. Business was suspended; nearly all the stores were closed. Since early morning the members of the League had put in an appearance and rode from point to point, their rifles across their saddle pommels. Then, by 10 o'clock, the streets had begun to fill up, the groups on the corners grew and merged into one another; pedestrians, unable to find room on the sidewalks, took to the streets. Hourly the crowd increased till shoulders touched and elbows, till free circulation became impeded, then congested, then impossible. The crowd, a solid mass, was wedged tight from store front to store front. And from all this throng, this single unit, this living breathing organism—the people—there rose a droning terrible note. It was not yet the wild, fierce clamor of riot and insurrection, shrill, high pitched; but it was a beginning, the growl of the awakened brute, feeling the iron in its flank, heaving up its head with bared teeth, the throat vibrating to the long, indrawn snarl of wrath.

(To be continued)

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IN MEMORIAM

William Wright, L. U. No. 17

Whereas Local Union No. 17 has suffered the loss of one of its valued members, Brother William Wright, who passed away Saturday, February 4, 1928.

It is with deep regret we mourn the loss of this true and loyal Brother; and we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the family of our Brother.

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of this Brother and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and the same be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 17.

EDWARD J. LYON,
WILLIAM McMAHON,
CHAS. HUDSON,
Committee.

A. J. Bracken, L. U. No. 35

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 35, of Hartford, Conn., deeply regret the sudden death of our esteemed Brother, A. J. Bracken; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family; a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy forwarded for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

R. J. King, L. U. No. 40

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 40, announce the death of Brother R. J. King, which occurred in an accident; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 40, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives and a copy be embodied in the minutes of Local Union No. 40, and that the charter be draped for 30 days in memory of a true and loyal member, also a copy be forwarded to the Editor of the International Journal for publication.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Clyde Flitcraft, L. U. No. 48

It is with deepest sorrow and bowed heads that we, the members of Local Union No. 48, pay our last tribute of respect to our departed Brother, Clyde Flitcraft, whom Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst.

Whereas Local No. 48 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 48, I. B. E. W., record on its minutes an expression of sorrow its members feel at the loss of our Brother and that condolence and expressions of sympathy be sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

F. C. REAM,
Financial Secretary and Business Agent.
WM. H. BRUST,
Treasurer.
ERNEST RUSSELL,
Recording Secretary.
H. W. BOYNTON,
Committee.

Charles Kearney, L. U. No. 52

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Charles Kearney; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the sad death that on February 23, 1928, took our Brother, Charles Kearney, a dutiful and loyal member of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 52, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy to be sent to the International Office to be published in the official Journal.

ALBERT E. BELL,
Recording Secretary.

Walter Wells, L. U. No. 101

It is with sincere regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 101, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to Brother Walter Wells, whom our Heavenly Father has taken from our midst; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 101, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of the Brother, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JACK HANS,
C. S. SWEENEY,
Committee.

William Cicero, L. U. No. 102

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union 102, I. B. E. W., announce the sudden passing of our late Brother, William Cicero; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt and deepest sympathy to his relatives and friends in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved relatives and a copy be embodied in the minutes of Local Union No. 102, and another copy forwarded to the Editor of the International Journal for publication.

J. G. BEUN,
JOSEPH A. REDMOND,
JOB BRAEN,
Committee.

Martin J. Sutter, L. U. No. 245

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of Local No. 245 of Toledo, Ohio, announce the sudden death of one of our late Brothers, Martin J. Sutter; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That although Brother Sutter was a member less than one week, it is with the same regret that we bear the news of his death as if it were the fate of a member of several years' standing; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be placed in the minutes and also that a copy be sent to the International Office for publication.

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE,
WM. HOWES,
ARTHUR CRANKER,
OLIVER MYERS,
Committee.

George A. Porter, L. U. No. 333

It is with regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 333, I. B. E. W., announce the passing of our late Brother, George A. Porter; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 333, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife and family and a copy embodied in the minutes of Local Union No. 333 and another copy forwarded to the Editor of the International Journal for publication.

PHILLIP PLACE,
M. E. CROSSMAN,
JOHN P. DIMMER,
Committee.

Walter Garratt, L. U. No. 343

Whereas the great and supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed fellow workers, Walter Garratt, and

Whereas the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in this organization makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by services, contributions and counsel will be held in grateful remembrance; be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public; be it

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy printed in our organization magazine and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

H. E. SOMERVILLE,
E. C. JENNINGS,
H. H. WISE,
Committee.

Herbert L. Marshall, L. U. No. 351

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 351, I. B. E. W., Olean, N. Y., deeply regret the sudden death of Brother Herbert L. Marshall, president of our local, by electrocution on Friday, February 3, 1928, while doing his duty;

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory and a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

RALPH ZERBY,
Recording Secretary.

Lucius R. Phelan, L. U. No. 367

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from our midst Brother Lucius R. Phelan; and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized a true, kind and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 367, I. B. E. W., in brotherly love pay tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. P. BENNER,
H. MADDOCK,
Committee.

L. Phelan, L. U. No. 375

We, the members of Local Union No. 375, of Allentown, Pa., deeply regret the sudden death of Brother L. Phelan, a true and loyal Brother.

His many friends and fellow workers deeply regret his sudden and untimely calling from their ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family in their hour of sorrow.

J. E. WEIDER.

Clyde Burks, L. U. No. 407

We, the members of Local Union No. 407, of Brownsville, Texas, deeply regret the sudden death of Brother Clyde Burks. His many friends and fellow Brothers deeply regret his untimely calling; and therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to the International Office and a copy spread on the records of Local Union 407.

BROTHERS WHITMIRE,
PITTS,
LINDHORN,
Committee.

Lewis Murray Berthold, L. U. No. 527

Whereas the Divine Creator has in His infinite wisdom called from our midst Brother Lewis Murray Berthold, who succumbed to the ravages of the white plague; and

Whereas he was a tried and true member of this local union and his demise leaves a vacancy in our midst and a sadness in the hearts of each and every member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere condolence in this their hour of grief and wish to assure them that their loss is also ours; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, a copy be spread on our minutes and that a copy be

forwarded to the Editor of the Electrical Worker for publication.

CHARLES SEIDLER,
W. H. KIUKE,
T. J. MIZELL,
Committee.

Paul J. Frankenger, L. U. No. 535

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 535, of Evansville, Ind., deeply regret the sad accident that occurred and took from our midst Brother Paul J. Frankenger, a dutiful and faithful member of Local Union No. 535;

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized in him the spirit of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 535, I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his relations, one to the International Office for publication in our official Journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

ROY C. JUDD,
President.
C. HUCKLEBERRY,
Secretary.

R. J. Rose, L. U. No. 595

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst (in the 84 disaster) our beloved Brother, R. J. Rose, and

Whereas Local Union 595 has suffered the loss of a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 595, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved parents and family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his bereaved parents and family and that a copy be forwarded to our International Office for publication in our official Journal and that a copy be spread on our minutes.

S. E. ROCKWELL,
Recording Secretary.

W. S. Parker, L. U. No. 595

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved Brother, W. S. Parker; and

Whereas Local Union No. 595 has suffered the loss of a loyal Brother and member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 595 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife and that a copy be forwarded to our International Office for publication in our official Journal and that a copy be spread on our minutes.

S. E. ROCKWELL,
Recording Secretary.

John J. Burns, L. U. No. 611

We, the members of Local Union No. 611, of Albuquerque, N. M., deeply regret the sudden death of a true and loyal worker, Brother John J. Burns.

His many friends and fellow workers deeply regret the sudden and untimely calling from their ranks.

It is with heartfelt sympathy that we extend our condolences to his widow and family, and we sincerely trust that they will be strengthened in their hour of sorrow through the knowledge of this sympathy.

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, a copy to the Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

C. E. KLECKNER,
J. O. HEALY,
Committee.

Alfred Saunders, L. U. No. 734

I painfully and with unbounded grief take this means of letting you know that the scythe of the Grim Reaper descended upon us and on the 23rd of this month (February) at 5:20 p. m., He saw fit to take from us a beloved Brother in the person of our Past President, Brother Alfred Saunders, a man and Brother whose memory will remain stamped upon the minds of the multitude of friends and Brothers that he possessed.

Those of us who were daily associated with him in his work know that he was a man who was scrupulously square in all his dealings with his fellow man and when the news of his death reached his "gang" on the Nevada a pall of gloom descended upon us all which could be felt to a degree that words could never describe, and I, for one, who look

upon death in a different manner than the average person, felt it so keenly that I imagined I felt as one would in a trance.

The representation of his "gang" at the funeral spoke louder than words ever could and the look upon their faces would have led a stranger to think that some terrible catastrophe had taken place and that each had a beloved kinman lying dead within.

The floral designs were without number and of incomparable beauty, which also spoke louder than words and the great number of cars in the procession to the grave also added their proof.

Now those of the few readers from hereabouts who read this, and who knew the man, know that organized labor lost a life-long friend and worker, one who was wrapped up body and soul in the cause of labor; one whom you might say "lived for it," and God knows he will be very, very hard to replace. May I ask the Power that took him away to send us (Local 734) one just half as earnest and sincere?

J. N. EDMONTON,
Press Secretary.

Carl Holstrom, L. U. No. 1147

It is with bowed heads and deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 1147, pay our last tribute of respect to our Brother, Carl Holstrom, whom God, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from among his friends and loved ones.

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion which deprives us of the companionship of so kind and faithful a friend and Brother, and though we bow to the Divine will, nevertheless we mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

ARTHUR A. GAZELEY,
WALTER E. KRUGER,
RAYMOND RICHARDS,
Committee.

NOTICES

Fall River has had a big fire, but not as serious as the press reports have made it. We will have lots of work in the near future but it will be quite a while before there will be a need for electricians.

We are still on strike and have a few men we are paying \$20 a week to walk the streets.

Brothers, please stay away until we have straightened things out.

GEO. H. COTTELL,
Business Representative.

Warning

Whereas circular letters have been sent out from time to time under seal of dissolved labor unions by certain persons soliciting money contributions from the local unions throughout the United States, for men and women supposed to be afflicted with some sort of a malady that requires expensive medical assistance, and

Whereas such circular letters, requesting such money donations, have been sent broadcast from Milwaukee to city central bodies and local unions by some person or persons having possession of the seal of certain dissolved local unions; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, That it herewith requests all national and international unions to notify their local unions to recognize no circular letters for the solicitation of money donations from any local union from Milwaukee unless the same has the endorsement of the Federated Trades Council, and if such circular letter is received and it does not bear the endorsement of the Federated Trades Council, forward same to the Council.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL,
FRANK J. WEBER,
General Secretary.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of H. L. Johnson, paid last in Local Union No. 2 for February, 1927, please advise this office so that we may notify his wife, who is worried over his disappearance and continued silence. Should this come to the attention of Brother

Johnson, please communicate with your wife at 406 West Thirty-second Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Local Union No. 70, Washington, D. C.

This is to advise all members of the Brotherhood that J. B. Harman, lineman, card No. 607611, better known as "Eggie Head" Harman, was financial secretary of L. U. No. 70.

He has been fined the sum of \$300 and suspended for one year for misusing the funds of L. U. No. 70.

New York, Baltimore and Pennsylvania take notice.

H. T. FAAZ,
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 70.

This is to advise linemen and station construction wiremen who are seeking employment to omit Vancouver, B. C., from their itinerary, as there is a considerable amount of unemployment and no project of any magnitude to be undertaken this year. Further information on this matter will be found in Local Union 213's letter this month.

E. H. MORRISON,
Business Agent.

WHAT HAS THE MACHINE DONE TO WOMEN

(Continued from page 130)

ployment and part time labor, would move into full time jobs.

The first step—organizing the women—is of course the hardest one. But, says Fannia Cohen of the International Ladies Garment Workers, who surely ought to know, it can be done. "But to succeed in our campaign," she declares, "we shall have to make as determined an effort as we have made with working men."

"We shall have to convince working women first that their conditions should be bettered. This task should not be so difficult, for women's desires for the good things of life are not less than men's and they will admit at once, as men did, that their lives could be well enriched. We shall have to convince them that conditions can be bettered. That task, too, can be accomplished if we develop the proper approach. One who realizes the complexity of the task will not suggest any one best approach. An open mind is desirable, a willingness to test each way to find the best. But such experimental methods should be successful. Wherever women have been organized—and their numbers increase from year to year—they prove the possibility of organization if by careful testing the best way for that specific case be found."

Coast Warped By Rising Tide

That the weight of the waves on the Atlantic coast squeezes the soil of New Jersey and makes the water rise higher in wells is the suggestion made by Mr. Paul Schureman in a note published by the Academy of Sciences of Washington, D. C. The fact that the water rises and falls periodically in some wells, just as the tide rises and falls in the ocean, was known as long ago as the time of Pliny the Elder, the distinguished Roman naturalist who was killed in the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. Mr. Schureman's observations were made on a well of this type at Longport, New Jersey, where records of the rise and fall of the water were kept for over a year. The periodic rise and fall was found to correspond with the tides in the ocean, but to be a little later. Less regular fluctuations of ocean level, due to on-shore or off-shore winds and so on, were also reflected in the well. The well is five hundred feet from the shore and for this and other reasons it is impossible to imagine a direct connection with the ocean. Above the layer of sandy material which the well penetrates there lies, Mr. Schureman reports, a layer of clay. As the water of the ocean rises, the increased weight is believed to bend down this clay layer, as a heavy load of snow may depress a flexible roof.

RADIO

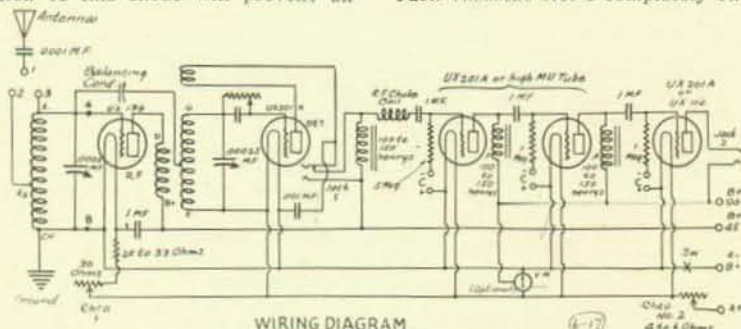
(Continued from page 135)

quency tubes should be as short as conveniently possible. In no case should these leads be brought close to each other.

Filament and B battery leads, however, can be bunched together or run in any manner most convenient. In case the B battery leads are very short the 1.0 mfd. by-pass condenser may be omitted.

Many people can understand the schematic type of diagram better than the so-called "picture diagram." The schematic of the receiver is shown herewith.

In the grid circuit of the second tube we have shown a radio frequency choke coil. While not absolutely necessary, in many cases the addition of this choke will prevent un-



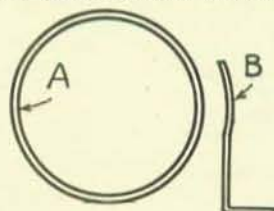
WIRING DIAGRAM

desirable radio frequency from getting into the first amplifier tube and will clear up the quality of the amplifier. In some of the "impedaformers" the choke is built into one of the three. In all cases the 100 to 150 henry choke coil and the 0.1 mfd. condenser are combined as a unit in the impedaformer.

The 25 ohm fixed resistance in series with the 30 ohm variable resistance in the filament circuit of the first tube, allows one to use the UX199 tube from the 6 volt A battery. Rheostat No. 2 is a master rheostat, and is used to take care of the drop in A battery voltage from time to time. Once the correct setting for rheostat 1 has been found, all future adjustments of filament voltage can be made by means of the second rheostat.

It will be necessary to determine the position of the lead (1) from the antenna condenser to the coil, through experiment. If a very large antenna is used (1) should be connected to A2, through (2). If the antenna is small (1) is connected to 3.

Either UX201-A tubes may be used for the audio amplifier, or two high Mu tubes with a power tube in the last stage may be used. If high Mu tubes are used no C battery is



necessary except on the last stage of audio amplification. Usually the combination of a UX199 as an r.f. amplifier, a UX201-A detector, two 201-A's for the first two audio stages and a UX112 or UX201-A for the last stage gives all the volume anyone could desire. When the UX-112 is used in the last stage a 9 volt C battery should be used when this tube has a B of 135 volts. With a 201-A tube in the last socket, 90 volts of B will be ok. The C battery in this case should be 4.5 volts.

As an innovation in the line of neutralizing condensers the scheme above has been suggested. Here B is a strip of brass or copper about a half an inch wide and two and a half

inches long. It is slightly curved on one end to conform to the shape of A which is the grid coil associated with the grid circuit of the detector tube. Provision is made for varying the distance between B and A, and B is connected to the grid terminal of the first (r. f.) socket, forming one plate of a neutralizing condenser the other plate of which is the coil A itself.

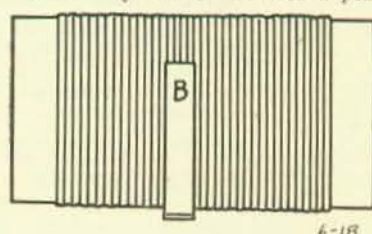
There are several ways in which the receiver can be balanced so that no radiation is sent out, and maximum signal strength is obtained. Make all connections so that the set is in operating condition and turn rheostat 2 (in day before yesterday's diagram) to a position where the voltmeter (if one is used) reads 5 volts in the case of the 201-A tubes, or 3 volts if the 199 tubes are used. Turn rheostat No. 1 completely off and tune

in a local powerful station by means of the two main dials and the sensitivity control. Be sure that the first tube is in its socket, then set the balancing condenser so that the minimum amount of signal is heard. When the set is balanced and the first tube turned off, changing the setting of the first dial should have little or no effect on the strength of signals.

If there are no local stations, the set may be balanced by tuning in the whistle from semidistant stations. Set the balancing condenser so that changing the setting of the first dial does not change the pitch of the whistle. The intensity or loudness of the signal will change but the pitch of the note should not.

A few suggestions as to the most probable way of tuning the receiver may be aptly put, but a few hours actual experience with the receiver is worth more than books full of information on how to tune.

After the receiver has been balanced according to the directions given yesterday, it is ready to operate. With antenna, ground, A and B batteries, etc., connected, set the "sensitivity" control in such a position that



6-18

the secondary circuit is oscillating. Turn the second large dial until a whistle is heard. This whistle is the carrier-wave of the transmitting station beating with the oscillation the receiver itself is setting up, and will be heard if a station within range of the receiver is transmitting.

Turn back the sensitivity control so that the whistle disappears and at the same time turn the first condenser until the signals are loudest. Readjust the two tuning condensers and the sensitivity control until satisfactory volume is obtained. It will be found that rheostat 1 makes an excellent volume control, regulating the signals received without detuning the set. This rheostat is also useful

in separating stations which are very close together, and interfering with each other, for, by turning this rheostat down slightly, greater selectivity can usually be obtained.

Although it is possible to add a second stage of radio frequency amplification to a receiver of this type, there is little to be gained from doing this for such a receiver as has been described will give one all the range possible through the level of static and extraneous noises which are always present.

The use of the impedance coupled amplification, while requiring three stages, is a distinct advantage and will materially increase the quality of reproduction.

THAT INDISPENSABLE ADJUNCT
TO RADIO EXPLAINED

(Continued from page 132)

The influence of heat on the speed of molecules in a liquid, or in any matter, has been understood for some time. As the temperature of the liquid is raised, the speed of the molecules is increased until they have acquired sufficient energy to overcome the forces of cohesion and escape into the air in the form of vapor or steam. If the liquid is in a closed vessel, raising the temperature increases the rate at which the molecules escape until the pressure in the vessel is equal to the pressure of the molecules escaping when as many enter the liquid as escape from it. This, of course, is the common everyday phenomenon of boiling.

Speed of Electrons Increased

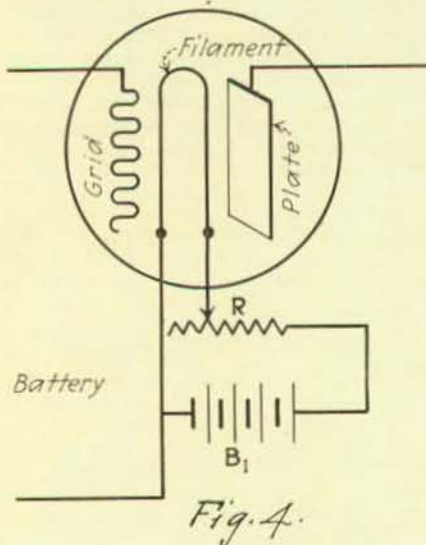
The speed of electrons can be increased in several ways. Heating is one of the most common. Another is the application of an electromotive force. If a metal is heated, some of the electrons escape into space. A gas flame contains some of these freed electrons as can readily be shown by holding near it a plate of comparatively high potential. It will be observed that the flame is deflected towards the plate. If the metal is heated in a vacuum, many more of the electrons are "boiled out" and fill the space until their tendency to escape is just neutralized by the repulsion of one for the other. These free electrons constitute the electric current and the process by which they are set free is analogous, not identical, with the boiling of the molecules out of a liquid.

With this summary of the electron theory we are now in a position to understand the Edison effect and the operation of the vacuum tube. Dr. Lee DeForest failed to satisfactorily explain the operation of his invention, the audion, because he assumed that gas in the tube conveyed or transported the electricity and that the current consisted of these charged material particles. If that were true, no current could be obtained from a highly exhausted bulb. The facts are, however, that a high vacuum is necessary for the satisfactory operation of vacuum tubes.

The simplest form of the two element vacuum tube as used by Fleming is shown in Fig. 1, in which F is known as the filament and P as the plate. The bulb is highly evacuated. A low voltage battery A supplies current for heating the filament, or for boiling out the electrons. As the electrons are negative particles of electricity, they repel each other, and their escape from the filament is limited by the presence of others in the tube just as the escape of water molecules from the liquid is limited by the pressure of the steam in the boiler. If, however, a wire be connected between the plate and the positive side of the filament the electrons will flow along this wire.

This is the Edison effect, discovered in 1881. This current will, however, be relatively small, but it can be increased by connecting a comparatively high voltage battery B between the plate and the positive side of the filament. When the battery is connected as shown in the figure, the plate is positively charged. This positive charge attracts the negative electrons and a greater stream of them issues from the hot filament. On the other hand, if the connections of battery B are reversed, the plate becomes negatively charged. As negative electricities repel each other, no stream of electrons flows in the circuit composed of the plate, battery B and the filament.

The convention specifying the direction of flow of an electric current was established before the establishment of the electron theory, accordingly one must be on his guard not to confuse the direction of the flow of electrons with the conventional direction of



flow of the electric current. The current is assumed to flow from the positive terminal of a battery through the outside circuit to the negative terminal. The stream of electrons flows in just the opposite direction. These directions are indicated in the diagram. This explanation is made simple and detailed because when it is fully grasped, much of the mystery of the operation of vacuum tubes disappears.

The operation of the tube as a rectifier, which was Professor Fleming's invention, can now be easily understood. Suppose battery B be replaced by a source of alternating potential as indicated in Fig. 2. Then when the plate P is positive, a current will flow, but when P is negative, the repulsion between the electrons prevents their flow. The current through the tube is, therefore, unidirectional.

As the rectifying property is of so great importance in many applications of the vacuum tube, let us briefly consider the application to the plate of an electromotive force which changes its intensity as the sine of an angle and which periodically reverses its polarity. A curve representing such a fluctuating electromotive force is shown in Fig. 3. In this figure AB and CD represent time intervals and the distance from the axis AC to the curve represents the intensity or magnitude of the electromotive force at that particular instant. The curve above the axis represents positive potential of plate P, Fig. 2, and the curve below the axis, negative potential of the plate. The current flows during the interval represented by the distance between A and B while no current is possible during the interval from B to C. The resulting current is represented by the

broken curve I. For one-half cycle there is a current in the plate circuit and for the other half cycle the current is absent. The net result is an unidirectional interrupted current. Direct currents of 100,000 volts and even higher are obtained by rectifying devices of this kind. The rectifying property of vacuum tubes has other important applications besides detecting radio signals.

Simple? Like Columbus' Egg

Furthermore, as the electrons are attracted when the plate is positive and repelled when it is negative, what more simple than the introduction of a third electrode into the tube and the variation of the potential of this electrode to vary the intensity of the current? This was the invention of Dr. Lee DeForest. Simple, did we say? yes, like the discovery of America, and of electromagnetism, bakelite and a host of other things; simple when we know how.

Dr. DeForest's contribution to the usefulness of the vacuum tube is shown in Fig. 4 where the third electrode is called the grid. By varying the potential on this third electrode the electric current between the filament and the plate is made to fluctuate. The manner in which this varying current is produced will be taken up in the next article under characteristics of vacuum tubes.

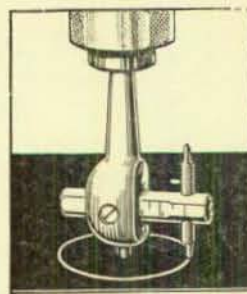
LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning Bolt"—priced **\$10**

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1928, INCLUSIVE

Local	Name	Amount
134	H. C. Horstman	\$ 1,000.00
I. O.	Jas. A. Hartley	1,000.00
681	Guy Cabaniss	1,000.00
527	L. M. Berthold	650.00
1	Otto Strasser	1,000.00
333	G. A. Porter	1,000.00
329	J. A. Lindsay	300.00
3	W. J. Conkling	1,000.00
134	Louis Lambine	1,000.00
367	Lucius Phelan	300.00
3	John C. Gittens	1,000.00
125	P. J. Stracener	1,000.00
702	R. Farthing	825.00
103	E. F. Hale	1,000.00
713	Lars Anderson	1,000.00
1	Hallen Engelbrecht	1,000.00
535	Paul Frankenberger	1,000.00
17	Wm. Wright	1,000.00
46	Geo. T. Olsen	475.00
200	Ira N. Linn	1,000.00
277	Hugh Knittle	1,000.00
28	Chas. B. Durgin	1,000.00
3	Henry Hollien	1,000.00
3	D. E. Sinclair	1,000.00
3	John Donnelly, Sr.	1,000.00
595	R. J. Rose	475.00
58	Geo. Purdy	1,000.00
I. O.	Robt. Staedele	1,000.00
101	Walter Wells	825.00
694	J. R. Snyderwine	650.00
Totals		\$ 26,500.00
Total claims previously paid		\$1,227,127.78
Total claims paid from Feb. 1, including Feb. 29, 1928		26,500.00
Totals		\$1,253,627.78



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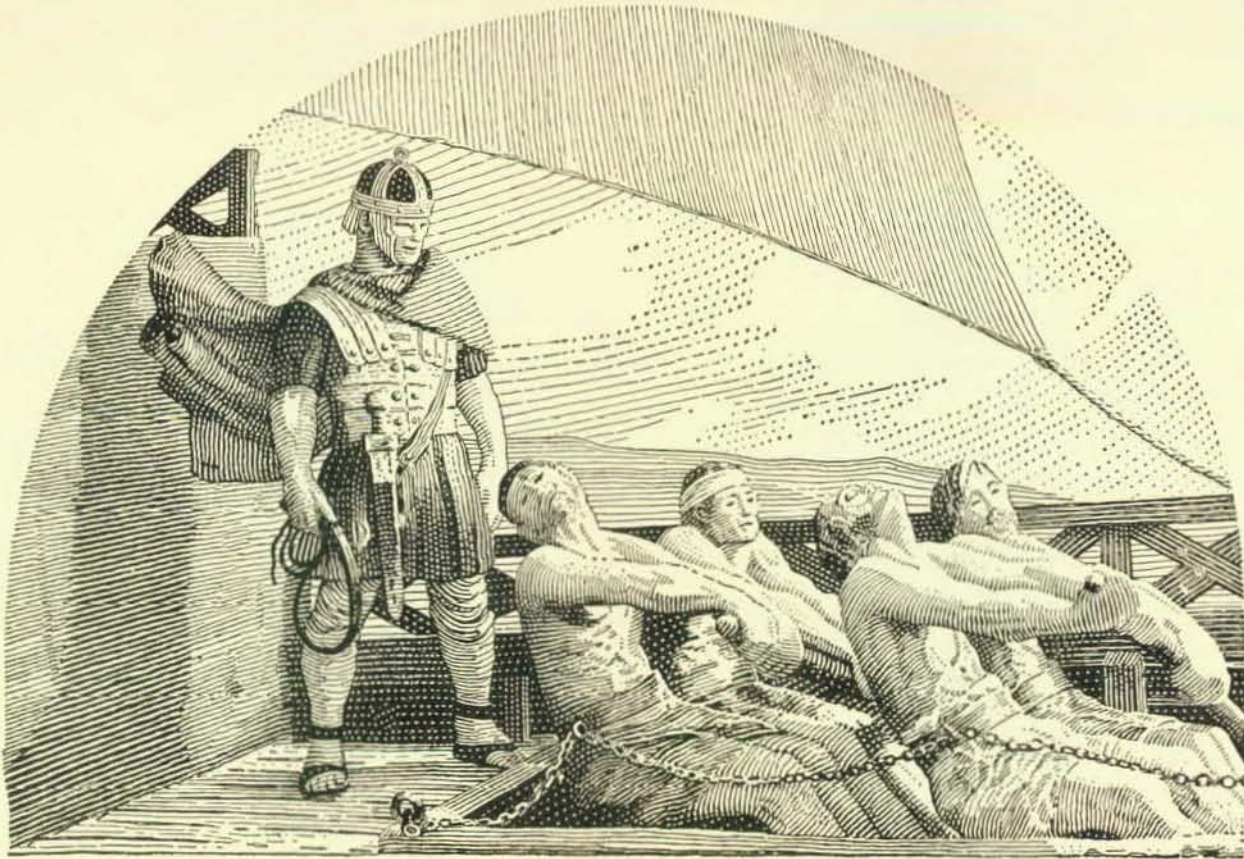
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3-28

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WITH ACHING BODIES stung by a whip-lash, the galley slaves forced their clumsy boats along. A tragic picture!

And to-day, by contrast, the electric motors of one American electric ship have the combined energy of a million men and drive thousands of

tons of steel through the water at amazing speed.

Electric motors are modern slaves that shoulder the hard tasks of life, moving materials, speeding machinery, lifting burdens from the backs of men.

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Three hundred galley slaves, pulling hard on the oars, could generate power. Yet one G-E thirty-horsepower motor would have moved the ship faster. There are General Electric motors that wash and iron clothes; that sweep floors; that turn tiny lathes or mighty machinery. Look for the G-E emblem on electric equipment—it is a guarantee of service.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

HAVE WE BECOME NATION OF MACHINE WORSHIPPERS?

(Continued from page 122)

again, we have a materialistic outlook, be the ideal a high standard of living or a low level of standardization. We have an entire disregard of the value of the emotions, as such; both young American and the Russian see in love nothing but a biological function.

Such an outlook merely accepts bare facts, and denies that significance, or meaning, or outlook supplies the real basis to facts; it means, therefore, a negation of all independent or ultimate spiritual values. But Christian doctrine holds correctly that the value of the individual lies, not in his usefulness but in his uniqueness. If the material facts, as such, make up the sole standard of valuation, spirit means nothing. If love is no more than a biologic function, then, whatever be our stated beliefs there is neither right nor wrong, there is no such thing as sin and there is no independent life of the soul.

America is undoubtedly as anti-spiritual as Russia. There is a fundamental contradiction between the beliefs consciously expressed and the inner state of the soul. It is for this reason—whatever the particular case may be in America—that religious feeling in that country often expresses itself in such violent outbursts. Forces erupt only when they are in danger of being repressed or annihilated.

All over the world the awakening masses are either irreligious or anti-religious to an extent previously unknown in history. In the majority of cases neither Christians nor Hindus, neither Bolsheviks nor Confucians, believe what they must profess for the sake of expediency. The true religion of the masses of this age is the religion of the machine.

Bolshevik Russia has really turned the machine into a sort of god. There are pictures created by Bolshevik artists—works of art of evident sincerity and therefore of convincing power—in which the machine is represented with all the attributes of divinity. Nor can there be any doubt that for millions of workers and peasants such pictures are adequate expressions of inmost faith. The one ideal of this unhappy, starving race is to be fed and to be better fed. Before the revolution they looked for the fulfillment of this ideal to God; now they look for the fulfillment to the machine.

The official and expressed faith of most Americans is of course entirely different. But the psychological significance of the American machine and efficiency-cult is exactly the same.

The psychologist who compares the distribution and the quality of belief in the machine with the distribution and the quality of belief in the traditional religions must come to the conclusion that today true religious feeling, as a world phenomenon, belongs to the machine. Had it been otherwise traditional religion could not so easily have been disposed of in Russia and in Kemalist Turkey. And should the present social and political system lose its material power in the United States, that country, too, may submit to similar changes—and that perhaps at the shortest notice.

We are undoubtedly entering in the near future on a decidedly anti-religious period. True Christianity, like every true religion, has again become the belief of a minority, as was the case in the days before Constantine. It is even being persecuted again, and this not only in Russia, but in France; indeed, such persecution may occur wherever radicals or social democrats come to power. The policy of Combes and his successor, directed against the religious congregations and resulting in the anti-clerical laws of France, was in reality only a repetition, in modernized

form, of the policy of the pagan Roman emperors.

The masses are growing less religious from year to year. They must continue to do so for a psychological reason in the face of which all argument is futile. In the psychic organism of all modern men the centre of gravity has shifted from the emotional to the intellectual. Where the emotional element does not play a prominent part there can be no dominant religious feeling; on the other hand, the realization of the truth of the traditional religious doctrines calls for a very high level of understanding and it is characteristic of the chauffeur type (man become primitive again, but commanding all the mechanism of our civilization) that he knows everything and understands next to nothing.

Thus the more education they receive the more are the masses all over the world bound to become irreligious. This process can be arrested only if the masses reach a new state of inward culture. If this is not perceived as yet in America it is because the present wave of prosperity has created an artificial stability which by no means corresponds to the true, inward state of affairs.

The only place which need not inevitably succumb to the anti-spiritual age—whatsoever happens to Christianity—is little Europe, the Palestine of the new world in the making. The reason is that Europe, which invented the scientific technique of the machine age, need not break the continuity of its history in order to become modernized. The utmost modernity still has its root in ancient tradition. Thus compressed between two great, young collectivist worlds, Europe is bound of necessity to retain some advantages of the Old World, to lay stress on what the others lack—in this case the feeling of continuity with the cultural and religious past.

Yet, on the other hand, the spiritually minded minorities are more spiritual today, and that in a deeper sense than ever before. A remarkable inversion of what obtained in

the eighteenth century now prevails; in the eighteenth century the masses believed in everything, the "elite" in nothing; today even those of the elite who twenty years ago were, at best, indifferent to spiritual questions, are grasping the reality of the spirit. And from the point of view of the future these spiritually minded minorities count more than any minorities have ever counted in the past.

Here we may note another counter-movement to the process which began with the French Revolution. If at that time quantity meant more than quality, today it is the idea of quality which again begins to prevail. If blood and lineage counted for nothing in the age of democracy, today the eugenic ideal has captured public opinion to such a degree that it promises to become even more dominant than it was in the Middle Ages. So the new age offers the best promise not to the uncultured but to the cultured classes, even where the latter have been utterly ruined by war and revolution.

Whenever the cultured classes in Europe have not degenerated they seem, in spite of any station in life they may have sunk to temporarily, the superiors of the proletarian upstart. For culture does not mean "education" in the American sense. It means, psychologically, the existence of higher feelings, higher notions, higher ideals; it means as Rudolph Kassner once put it, economy in experience. Indeed, a truly cultured man knows what he has never learned; just as every man, as an animal being, knows a great deal which nobody ever taught him. And these cultured minorities within all races and nations are today more interested in spiritual things than they have been for a thousand years past. They are more interested in spiritual matters, and in a much deeper sense, than were the cultured minorities of the age of the Reformation.

These minorities are really the pioneers of the new culture that is to come—that worldwide, all-embracing culture in which the universally intelligible, that which can be trans-

(Continued on page 168)

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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 11 TO FEBRUARY 10, 1928

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
1	124483	124500	112	696601	696604	241	15752	15761	368	126044	126076	542	719466	719470
1	124661	124770	113	134349	134378	242	730247	730251	369	84096	84160	544	697201	697243
1	150750	151380	114	733513	733521	246	576508	576572	371	30110	30140	545	725245	725266
2	48541	48728	115	873106	873119	247	94170	94185	372	617766	617790	548	848134	848140
3	22922	23120	116	872611	872673	248	866282	866298	373	11904	11912	549	680246	680295
3	23121	27887	117	724052	724065	249	634074	634090	375	159051	159120	551	290735	290748
3	28001	29848	120	678225	678272	251	874808	874950	376	732043	732659	553	58311	58314
4	713389	713400	122	147911	148040	251	988801	988828	377	1939	2013	556	91261	91267
4	987001	987012	124	130307	130500	254	841639	841650	379	693331	693358	558	39096	39111
5	164491	165000	124	195751	195770	254	98251	98262	382	691271	691299	560	724968	724987
6	33238	33362	125	810443	810750	255	56300	56309	384	724257	724264	561	85598	85735
7	854809	854926	125	810841	811100	256	850007	850054	385	727839	727842	564	717723	717733
8	581124	581156	129	860483	860494	257	735938	735954	387	725465	725473	565	14884	14893
10	682921	682945	130	139621	139900	258	687923	687935	389	525517	525539	568	848008	848108
12	499903	499932	131	269691	269693	259	946413	946500	390	676751	676769	569	142091	142220
14	64610	64646	131	980401	980415	259	167251	167292	391	41197	41199	569	152331	152451
15	129740	129750	133	32288	32301	261	63681	63720	392	933565	933616	571	57811	57835
15	694801	694804	136	20582	20709	262	920810	920852	393	731721	731750	573	460235	460261
16	729062	729084	137	215494	215499	263	736272	736318	394	44221	44229	574	746038	746065
17	149131	149580	138	31398	31415	264	698701	698727	396	929696	929810	575	693626	693653
18	249751	249752	139	87847	87885	265	566575	566586	397	919171	919227	578	586069	586235
18	126650	126750	140	16821	16886	266	97375	97381	400	914176	914228	580	703679	703682
18	191251	191577	141	154520	154531	267	679238	679245	402	847336	847500	581	922261	922340
20	26576	26662	145	51401	51470	268	417311	417320	405	738402	738450	583	556111	556121
21	634766	634779	146	223496	223500	269	1269	1338	407	731727	731731	584	190511	190555
22	770958	770963	150	717543	717578	270	693923	693934	408	216001	216080	585	720952	720974
26	99751	99956	151	813485	813755	271	631352	631394	408	731391	731400	588	958233	958290
27	78492	78503	152	718721	718750	272	688812	688824	411	680721	680739	591	712508	712530
28	827001	827040	153	807249	807270	273	710807	710813	413	137428	137575	593	35747	35750
30	578131	578204	154	841542	841556	274	964515	964540	416	772824	772829	594	823872	823882
31	150008	150028	155	417481	417490	275	734750	734767	417	54262	54281	595	881125	881250
33	441282	441309	156	716041	716073	276	705991	705971	418	824974	824715	595	192001	192031
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35	530976	531000	159	811956	812015	278	723391	723397	426	861004	861009	598	685874	685897
35	13501	13594	161	50841	50865	279	870115	870122	427	963093	963118	599	614620	614654
36	726751	726810	163	89341	89422	281	637021	637050	428	982502	982516	601	788602	788628
38	8791	9470	164	24667	24750	281	219751	219767	429	251985	252000	602	789596	789649
39	67611	67790	164	171001	171077	284	27117	27196	430	698401	698407	603	51385	51415
40	880401	880480	169	718879	718891	285	719826	719837	430	709164	709186	610	726309	726311
41	61933	62216	172	12158	12161	286	710271	710285	431	9572	9587	611	603145	603162
43	7889	8052	173	720455	720468	288	618583	618610	434	729669	729675	613	959881	959945
44	738248	738257	174	878121	878123	289	699301	699311	435	870331	870400	614	732608	732613
45	743493	743502	176	106539	106600	291	188056	188074	437	168751	169214	619	412033	412041
46	817159	817350	177	846746	846750	292	177001	177220	437	695401	695700	622	584557	584562
48	136151	136350	177	695701	695752	292	138711	138750	437	951666	951750	623	703427	703457
50	734252	734287	178	396994	397010	293	13154	13195	440	123066	123083	624	712014	712020
51	725887	725927	179	305663	305673	295	26673	26689	442	613551	613565	625	543502	543508
52	153024	153720	180	870998	871045	296	861381	861397	443	687367	687388	627	852116	852142
53	754452	754487	181	168001	168057	298	874754	874795	444	46004	46105	630	863452	863459
56	855254	855349	181	960737	960750	300	851818	851824	448	55804	55915	631	583347	583359
57	44359	44377	183	687649	687690	303	528081	528086	449	184353	184360	636	347852	347863
58	802501	803040	184	816141	816165	305	306532	306545	450	46049	46077	640	609482	609525
58	803251	803270	185	871802	871835	306	684480	684517	455	871626	871633	642	29335	29358
58	775029	775053	187	986701	986710	307	878481	878494	456	864150	864150	646	820417	820419
58	805451	805500	187	715487	715500	308	5258	5317	456	160501	160529	649	841078	841172
58	662511	663000	188	432219	432227	309	143467	143767	458	874009	874037	651	711079	711082
60	43881	43980	190	719269	719289	310	25026	25087	460	568307	568307	653	729350	729383
62	60855	60872	191	714591	714600	311	845604	845147	461	454487	454500	656	536851	536906
64	945318	945326	191	984901	984902	312	911111	911157	461	255001	255002	659	540810	540816
65	189801	189900	192	691886	691945	313	50041	50100	463	65715	65754	660	48221	48259
66	125546	125710	193	962552	962596	313	965101	965110	465	213761	213880	661	984323	984347
67	964860	964907	194	31993	32058	314	685601	685668	466	689101	689136	662	864309	864318
68	857786	857793	195	146368	146457	315	50314	50332	468	296124	296127	664	36758	36813
69	23317	23321	196	516692	516750	317	263971	264000	471	46386	46429	665	58737	58755
70	864968	865030	196	254251	254257	318	688348	688391	474	7326	7405	666	958765	958793
72	110791	110796	197	11004	11014	321	735320	735347	477	540726	540750	668	499108	499120
73	57981	58114	199	781964	781965	322	97380	97391	477	982201	982210	669	121121	121220
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76	135154	135206	201	723658	723666	324	837938	837946	481	46957	47171	675	682048	682082
77	620069	620167	203	34679	34708	325	47323	47345	482	165698	165702	677	69757	69784
79	165751	165922	205	983101	983123	326	695164	695222	483	107551	107630	679	27468	27479
79	961469	961500	207	604320	604325	328	32694	32700	488	642481	642562	680	712860	712869
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84	23559	23600	210	174751	174760	330	176268	176277	497	54503	54509	685	681706	681719
84	23601	23688	210	825712	825750	332	475332	475456	500	701814	701880	686	690948	690963
86	66184	66331	211	928901	929040	333	25868	25932	501	828436	828580	688	18079	18094
87	31897	31903	212	640861	641055	334	277332	277397	503	679700	679723	691	730005	730025
88	897295	897318	213	942081	942389	337	55039	55045	507	868521	868529	692	865432	865436
89	106946	106951	214	145021	145136	338	730842	730851	508	170251	170275	694	100501	100593
90	157506	15												

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
732	829868	829916	892	964204	964229	1147	718152	718176	66-125698.
734	199773	20077	902	726221	726258	1150	871328	871331	111-41664.
735	735053	735064	910	334522	334526	1151	459781	459785	122-147915, 148008.
743	21920	21977	912	4862	4946	1156	694369	694498	125-810899.
746	362050	362070	914	72055	72071				131-980402.
757	41868	41898	915	16747	16754				151-813501, 663, 677.
759	734424	734433	916	858411	858417				164-24682, 696.
762	685020	685044	918	722204	722220				184-816151.
763	708854	708900	919	59162	59166				194-32009.
765	24425	24430	929	696031	696057				203-34699.
767	62945	62948	931	862384	862387				211-928978.
770	689785	689803	937	686214	686243				217-983403.
771	330393	330399	948	105816	105866				230-88559.
774	939246	939279	953	133553	133592				237-568898.
781	733806	733809	958	845494	845499				246-576537, 560.
784	128404	128445	963	38277	38295				249-634082, 084.
786	853596		968	869368	869376				251-874900-904, 906-907.
787	915847	915855	969	676991	677023				936, 946.
793	735653	735705	970	702750	702755				255-56308.
794	269790	269840	971	442915					265-566580.
798	824297	824309	978	711542	711559				269-1292.
802	870578	870585	982	29715	29718				270-693926.
808	868719	868734	987	402274	402277				284-27162.
809	705779	705789	991	684627	684635				293-13171, 13181.
811	5683	5688	995	704911	704918				308-5311.
816	683134	683135	996	60672	60676				309-143624, 647.
817	60515	60714	1002	750797	750747				318-688379.
819	690047	690054	1016	414737	414738				321-735323, 337-340.
820	33143	33157	1024	68395	68454				323-597402, 434-440.
825	866992	866995	1025	578979	578980				343-706062.
827	40015	40017	1031	591043	591052				348-73072.
835	840905	840915	1032	982801	982822				364-34825.
838	52700	52724	1036	633156	633177				396-929731.
840	244888	244897	1037	856291	856370				413-137447, 408, 549.
842	131152	131155	1042	364426	364432				435-870349, 378.
849	15129	15142	1045	279999	280001				437-695403, 429, 169176.
850	430165	430169	1047	535179	535204				465-213845.
854	690353	690382	1054	732924	732930				481-46999.
855	984019	984022	1057	104102	104130				517-733238.
857	240303	240315	1072	730589	730607				525-693044.
858	924439	924480	1086	724658	724676				561-85673.
862	45512	45537	1087	681031	681036				569-142100, 154, 199.
863	728198	728219	1095	51705	51721				202, 152360, 371.
864	824672	824724	1097	374093	374098				377, 407, 419.
865	17496	17579	1099	692438	692467				578-586077.
868	708066	708068	1101	459255	459269				584-190903.
869	546322	546329	1105	861874	861876				661-984336.
870	96025	96072	1108	51104	51138				702-45721, 724, 193524.
875	36111	36121	1118	46969	46985				533, 564, 590, 596.
883	435573	435574	1131	6886	6894				638, 650, 834, 888.
885	710056	710099	1135	31061	31072				763-708898.
886	76460	76478	1141	715131	715165				794-269809-810.
890	706247	706260	1144	533644	533655				865-17509.

MISSING

3-29337-29400.
34-861565.
56-855331-348.
76-135156-158, 165-170.
125-810751-840.
214-718237.
259-946412.
272-688813, 816.
273-964538-539.
293-13177-13180.
345-771196.
394-44217-44220.
425-731446-447.
435-870381-390.
583-556110.
660-48220.
725-817434.
835-840911, 914.
868-708069-075.
890-706256-258.
948-105865.

VOID

3-16796, 23084, 23288.
23457, 24397, 24558.
25471, 26180, 26935.
27360, 27628, 27646.
27651-27652, 27664.
27670, 27673, 27826.
27835-836, 28569.
29229, 29309, 29511.
29542, 29552, 29670.
29680, 29702, 29753.
29767, 29777, 29793.
29802, 29822, 29830.
18-126709, 191445, 546.
26-99781.
34-861558, 652.
48-136158, 301.
52-153360, 384.
58-802509, 803039-040.
662828, 869, 878.
883007.
60-43958.
65-189801, 803, 849.
868, 879, 892, 944.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED
MISSING-RECEIVED

3-16672-16800, 22389-22400.
6-33136-33140.
76-135070.
141-154518.
184-816136-139.
251-874698-700, 708-709, 711 (Triple receipts).
284-27115.
314-685577-580.
345-681317-320.
407-731722-725.
408-731287, 334, 346, 354, 359, 366-374, 377, 382, 384, 386-387.
413-137417-426.
416-772816-821.
529-8079.
536-446922-925.
570-505857-870.
572-709286-287 (Triple receipts).
601-788543-550.
613-959861-870.
855-984014-015.

BLANK

70-864980.
191-714600.
211-929040.
251-874898, 906, 908-910.
281-922338-340.

TRIPPLICATE RECEIPTS

70-864968-979, 981-965012.
572-709286-287.

HAVE WE BECOME NATION OF
MACHINE WORSHIPPERS?

(Continued from page 166)

mitted from mind to mind, will replace the local and particular; that culture in which spirit will again mean more than matter and the salvation of the individual more than all collectivist aims. This is the light which is to follow the age of darkness. And only in that direction must the light be sought: Not in the further improvement of material conditions, however desirable and necessary this may be; and not in more inventions; and not even in a better-constituted human society. For all these good things may just as well be—Christianity has always known this—the children of the devil.

What is it that characterizes these spiritually minded minorities as compared with spiritually minded groups in former ages? What is their aim? Are they the bearers of a new religion? They are not. The spiritually minded minorities are necessarily akin to the anti-religious masses, for the entire spirit of an age is one. In the psychological make-up of the masses thought has replaced belief. Similarly, in the psychological make-up of the minority, understanding plays the ruling part.

Religion, in the Christian sense, stands or falls with the attitude of submission, of pathos (in the true Greek sense of the word) in the presence of higher powers outside the soul of man. But as soon as the ruling centre is not in this pathos, but in the ethos of the individual—the spirit within man as the bearer of all responsibility—all talk of a religious attitude ceases. This is why the early Christians refused to recognize any religious spirit in the pagans, for in the pagans, too, the ethos dominated over the pathos.

But the new spirit, which is at this moment in the process of birth, does not mean a relapse toward paganism: It means the very thing which the early Christians knew to be inevitable—it means the dawn of the Age of the Holy Ghost. It means not an attitude that is religious in the traditional sense, but an attitude that is not less deeply rooted in the spirit and not less permeated by it. This is not a pre-Christian, but a post-Christian state. It does not repudiate Christian truth; it is not even opposed to Christian belief as such; but it means a psychological state of a higher level than that which found its world-symbol in Christianity.

It is an attitude, compared with the Christian point of view, that is as new as the Christian attitude was to the pagans. And the pagans persecuted the Christians precisely because they considered them irreligious. It is a new attitude toward the eternal, the same eternal toward which Christianity points; a new attitude necessitated by the new state of evolution on which the vanguard of mankind has entered.

I trust that my readers now understand in what sense the present age is entirely new. We are entering, first, upon a phase of darkness; this is the period of conception, of incubation, of gestation. The soul of mankind must reconstitute itself, and this cannot happen without a period of sickness, disease and disorder. But the outcome may be such an age of light as the world has never seen before.

But no door leads out of the old house into the new age of light. Man as a psychological being has changed, and his first task is to realize the direction and significance of the change. Then he must create a new relationship between the surface and the inner depths of his being, between the conscious and the unconscious. In this respect things are today

exactly as they were at the dawn of Christianity.

Today we are, perhaps, at the very climax of the crisis. The World War, with the revolutions that came in its wake, was the outward expression of the crisis. What most people give as the "causes" of the war is sheer nonsense; no great war ever occurred in the external world which did not first rage for many years in the souls of individuals.

I repeat that today we are probably at the climax of the crisis. And two alternatives lie before us—one leading to life, one leading to death. There is no third alternative today, and herein again we perceive the psychological accuracy of early Christianity. Either there will be an irretrievable decline toward the materialistic and even the Satanic, or else the spirit will begin to find incarnation in each and all of us, so that personal understanding and personal initiative will lead to the same results in us as belief in Christ led to in the highest representatives of the Christian era.

The facts must be bravely faced. No salvation lies in trying to galvanize corpses into life, however sacred these corpses be. About a hundred years ago William Blake, the great English mystic, wrote: "The fool shall never enter into Heaven, be he ever so holy." This was an un-Christian saying. But it is a true dictum from the viewpoint of the Age of the Holy Ghost.

The new age is in all respects an age of initiative, of responsibility, of personal understanding—and not an age of belief and obedience. On the material plane the new age has already realized itself. And the outstanding symbol of this fact is the United States. But now the new age must achieve realization on the spiritual plane as well. This is the great task which all of us who feel the call of the spirit within us must carry out.

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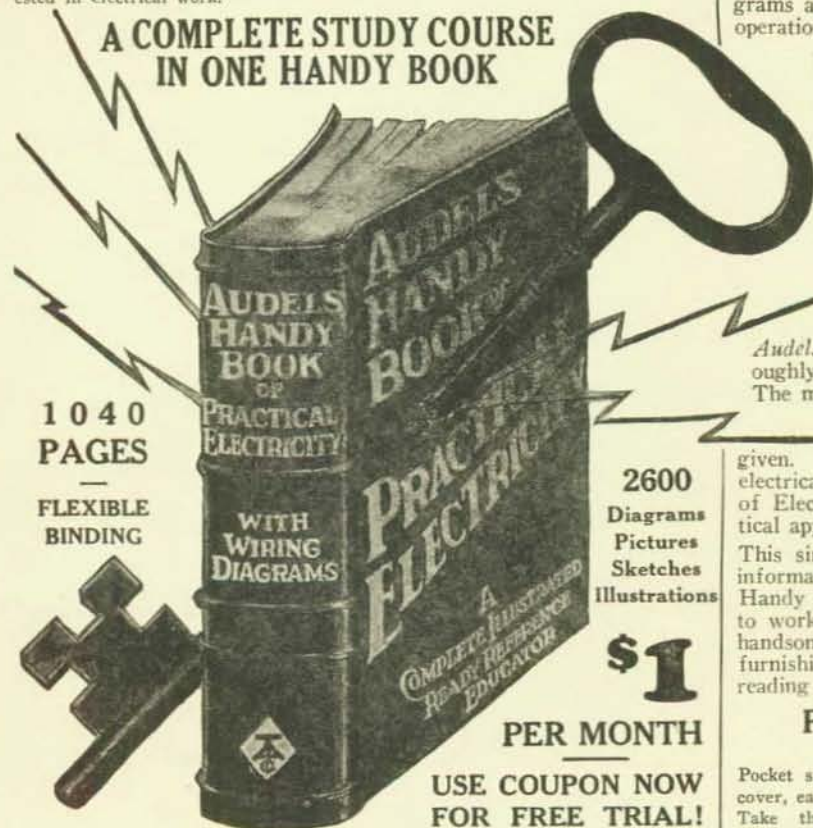
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ONE thing strikes the European in these United States today. It is the contrast between the general prosperity and the individual discontent. The average American appears like one who is sacrificed by being harnessed to some huge task whose importance he cannot grasp with reference to his personal satisfaction. He has helped to build a colossal structure, but what has he succeeded in achieving for his own gratification? * * * A proud and wealthy nation, the proudest and wealthiest of all, the most eager and the most successful in conquering the means of material welfare, America does not seem to know how to make her children happy.

REGIS MICHAUD, *French Critic.*

